

MPs say armed forces have been reduced to danger level

Britain's ability to provide adequately equipped forces to maintain Nato's deterrent role against potential Warsaw Pact aggression has been seriously impaired by recent cuts in defence spending, according to the all-party Commons Expenditure Committee. Cuts in equipment and the burden of garrisoning Northern Ireland are cited as the main causes of concern.

Effects being felt by front-line troops

Arthur Reed, Correspondent

The cumulative effects of cuts in British defence spending have reached the point where the Armed Forces are being seriously deprived of essential equipment to maintain conventional capacity to deter the Warsaw Pact in the event of aggression and to deter early recourse to nuclear weapons, according to a report by the all-party Commons Expenditure Committee, published yesterday.

The committee believes that cuts have been and are being made in a way that is not only being felt by the Services' support structure but also by front-line troops. That is the main view to that expressed last month's defence White Paper, which indicated that in 1977-78 none of the defence projects would be affected.

We consider that the cuts made on the army, frequent, arduous and rigorous spells of duty in Northern Ireland, and on the Royal Navy of longer periods at sea, are imposing unusual strains on both Services and their families. The committee also says that the need to draw on British troops to maintain a garrison in Northern Ireland has created a situation where the standards of the front-line troops are being lowered. The committee also says that the need to draw on British troops to maintain a garrison in Northern Ireland has created a situation where the standards of the front-line troops are being lowered.

Confused ending to a convoluted debate

Lough Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

The debate of the Government's public expenditure White Paper ended in a vote of 191 to 149 in the Commons last night, after the Government backed away from a division to save the embarrassment of a defeat.

With significant numbers of wingers threatening to abstain to show displeasure at the Government's spending cuts, ministers decided not to go to a vote. The debate was technically on a motion to adjourn the House, but the Government's intention was to force a division. When the Government's motion was defeated, the House adjourned.

Callaghan and Mr Healey among ministers who sat out the division on the ground that the Government's policy was wrong. The Government's motion was defeated by 191 to 149.

Judges reject move against deportation order by Mr Mark Hosenball

Edward Tandler, Affairs Reporter

Mark Hosenball, the Irish journalist facing deportation on grounds of national security, yesterday lost the first of his battles to defeat deportation order in the High Court.

Judge Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, sitting with two other judges, rejected his application to quash the deportation order on the ground that the Home Secretary had broken immigration law. The two-day hearing ended with the judge saying he would make a final decision on the deportation order in the next few days.

Government starts review of Leyland future as toolmakers go back

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Government yesterday set in train its threatened review of the future of British Leyland as the three thousand striking toolmakers whose industrial action plunged the state car concern into economic uncertainty voted to end their four-week-old unofficial stoppage.

Officials of the Department of Industry and the National Enterprise Board, which acts as the public holding company, moved into the company's headquarters in Marylebone Road, London, to assess the long-term damage of the dispute, which has already cost the only British-owned motor manufacturer about £50m.

British Leyland management is reopening all its car plants on Monday morning and will seek maximum shopfloor backing to get production lines moving again in an attempt to mitigate any rundown in the Government's financial backing for new projects and trouble some parts of the existing car-making division.

At separate meetings in Coventry, Birmingham and Liverpool the tool room men voted overwhelmingly to end their strike on the basis of a peace formula agreed by their shop stewards, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and Leyland management. It provides for immediate talks on wage anomalies between different plants and on the erosion of pay differentials caused by the TUC-Government income policy.

The tool room strikers' unofficial representatives will be present at these talks, but they have not been given the separate bargaining status they demanded under a new collective bargaining procedure. Working groups for manual and white-collar employees will consider their grievances and make recommendations for implementation when the present phase of incomes policy expires.

Mr Roy Fraser, chairman of the unofficial shop stewards' committee that led the strikes, said after the Coventry men had voted to work on Monday. "That being the case, British Leyland management is dropping its threat of dismissal and the 21 unions of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, which joined forces in the company's ultimatum, will press for recognition of the men's case."

The extent to which the company will be able to meet the skilled men's claims for the restoration of differentials and the ironing-out of wage anomalies between plants will depend on the outcome of the Government's review of Leyland's financial prospects.

The Department of Industry said two days ago: "Whatever happens, a review of British Leyland will now be needed. How drastic it will be will depend on the speed with which full production is restored."

Leyland management expects that it will take two weeks for the strikebound plants, where 46,000 men have been laid off, to get cranked up again to anything like normal production levels, and perhaps six weeks before the Government's target of 20,000 units a week is reached.

But the immediate risk to jobs is thought to be slight. The British car market is critically short of most Leyland models, and the company's first priority will be to shift cars into the showrooms to regain its traditional share of United Kingdom sales.

The long-term risk is to the overall size of the company and to the prospects for new models, particularly the redesigned Mini. It needs £250m investment, chiefly from public funds, and is feared to be the front-line casualty in any cut of government finance precipitated by the strike and Leyland's other labour troubles.

How much the tool room dispute has damaged the prospects of a third year of pay restraint was emphasized yesterday by Mr Moss Evans, executive officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, who was a party to the union-management deal to break the strike. He said: "The need to return to normal collective bargaining is a prerequisite in resolving the problems at Leyland."

"Once we are able to get down to the job of bargaining effectively we can talk in much more detail about participation in British Leyland. We have now had a twelve-month experiment and there is no question at all that the institutions that the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions set up with the leading stewards of the unions in Leyland are beginning to creep."

Mr Evans, widely regarded as the most likely successor to Mr Jack Jones as general secretary of the TGWU, added that much of the Leyland decision-making process was as remote as ever for most shop stewards, and there had to be an investigation of the "worker-participation" machinery to determine its effectiveness and accountability.

"In the meantime the need for British Leyland management and shop stewards to get together and plan the settlement of outstanding problems to be effected after July is a must," he said.

Photograph, page 3



The Queen declining a request for her autograph by Dennis Lillee, the Australian fast bowler, at Melbourne Cricket Ground yesterday. She met the teams before England's dramatic 45-run defeat in the centenary Test match. Colin Cowdrey writes, page 22.

McMorrow arrest dispute is likely

From Christopher Walker, Belfast

Acrimony between the Irish and British governments over extradition is likely to reappear after the arrest in London of Mr Kieran McMorrow, the man once named by Scotland Yard as Britain's most wanted terrorist.

Last night Mr McMorrow was being questioned by Irish Special Branch detectives at Swanlinbar, Co. Cavan. He was arrested after an exchange of fire between three suspected Provisional IRA men and a joint Irish army and police patrol.

The shooting occurred at a cottage near the town late on Wednesday night after the Irish security forces had surprised the men during a routine search. Two escaped and Mr McMorrow was captured.

Although Mr McMorrow is wanted for questioning in connection with terrorist outrages in Britain, including the 1974 coach explosion in 1974, Irish legal experts believe that an attempt to extradite him to England would fail.

In the past attempts to extradite wanted Provisional IRA men and women from the republic have been frustrated by the Irish courts on the ground that the offences were political or connected with political offences.

Last summer a joint fugitive offenders-law was introduced in Dublin and Westminster to try to close the loophole. It enables suspects to be tried on either side of the border for several terrorist offences. Its provisions apply between the English mainland and the Irish Republic for conspiracies to cause explosions.

Lack of extradition procedures remains a main source of friction between the two governments.

Full debate on Annan broadcasting report

There is to be a full debate in the Commons on broadcasting after the publication of the Annan report, expected next Wednesday or Thursday. Mr Foot, Leader of the House, agreed to the debate, to cover the report and the possibility of an increase in the BBC licence fee, two matters raised by Mr Jonathan Aitken, Conservative MP for Thanet, East, in calling for the debate. The report, which took two and a half years to prepare, is described in Whitehall as monumental. Fundamental dissent is confined to a single item in the concluding section but there are individual reservations throughout on certain points. It is, however, believed to be a tamer document than could have been expected a year ago; its recommendations on the BBC, for example, are thought to be less radical than some of the committee members would have liked.

Evidence to committee, page 5

War of words in Lonrho deal

Financial advisers to Scottish and Universal Investments took the surprise step of dissociating themselves from the deal which gave the Lonrho group play-truant and become debtors in the neighbourhood and in Beirut. Tens of thousands of people from the Druze community and fellow politicians attended the funeral ceremony.

Page 25

Housing link with delinquency

Poor housing, without inside hot water or lavatories, doubles the chances that children will play truant and become delinquents, according to a Shelter report based on the National child development study.

Page 5

Lanzarote death mars Gold Cup

An Irish horse, Davy Lad, won the Cheltenham Gold Cup in a race marred by the death of one of the favourites, Lanzarote, who broke his hind leg and had to be destroyed.

Page 23

Arts, page 10

Irving Wardle on *Bedroom Farce* (Lyttelton Theatre); William Mann on *Wentworth* (Coliseum); Alan Coven on *The Black Knight* (Thames); David Robinson on new films in London.

Business News, pages 24-30

Stock markets: In a strong session the FT index rose 5.8 to 433.8 and gilts rose over 11.

Financial Editor: Money supply; High tax at BP: Option money for Slater. Walker shareholders; Making sense at Lex Service.

Business features: Melvyn Westlake discusses worries over the developing world's growing indebtedness; The successful British development of acoustic wave devices is described by Kenneth Owen.

Business Diary: Chartered surveys put themselves up for inspection.

President of Yale to be US envoy in London

From Fred Emery, Washington, March 17

Dr Kingman Brewster, president of Yale University since 1963, is President Carter's choice to be next American Ambassador to Britain.

His selection was confirmed in Washington today in authoritative quarters of both the British and American Governments.

Dr Brewster, aged 58, has been a forceful education administrator at Yale, where his post is equivalent to that of a British vice-chancellor. His academic specialty has been international business law, with particular reference to Europe.

Since he is a former Republican turned independent in politics—a rare bird for someone born and bred in Massachusetts—and as he played no visible part in last year's presidential campaign, his association with Mr Carter is not well known.

However, there is a strong connexion. To begin with, Dr Brewster is a close friend of Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, who has been an active Yale trustee for the past six years.

Mr Carter, at the start of his presidential campaign early in 1975, spent a week at Yale in New Haven, Connecticut, as a Chubb Fellow, and apparently the two men were mutually impressed.

As a Yale student in 1941 Dr Brewster opposed America's entering the Second World War in Europe. But Pearl Harbor changed that, and he joined the Navy to become a fighter pilot and flying instructor.

After the war he took his law degree at Harvard law school, and on graduation campaigned on behalf of a "world judiciary" then serving as a counsel in Paris for the Marshall Plan office.

His subsequent career was as an academic. He went to Harvard as a professor for 10 years, then in 1960 went to Yale as provost and three years later became president.

Diary, page 18

68 are killed for Jumblatt death

Kamal Jumblatt, Lebanon's leader of the left assassinated by unknown gunmen on Wednesday was buried in his mountain village home while at least 68 revenge killings were reported in the neighbourhood and in Beirut. Tens of thousands of people from the Druze community and fellow politicians attended the funeral ceremony.

Page 8

Terrorist trial talks bugged

Conversations in Germany's confinement prison between lawyers and the accused terrorists in the Baader-Meinhof trial were bugged on the orders of two ministers in the state government of Baden-Württemberg. Judges have adjourned the trial.

Page 7

Mobility fund: The Government is likely to set up a fund to provide lump sums for disabled drivers and passengers to buy and convert their own four-wheel cars

The Old West: A six-page Special Report on America's five northern Great Plains states.

Page 11-15

Carter human rights stand 'commitment and not just posture'

From Peter Strafford, New York, March 17

President Carter made a strong statement of his attitude on human rights when he appeared before the United Nations tonight.

He told the assembled diplomats that the United Nations should do more about human rights violations, and affirmed that his Administration intended to speak out on such issues.

Mr Carter, who has previously criticized the treatment of dissidents in the Soviet Union, South Korea and elsewhere, said American responsibility and support for human rights was a commitment and not just a political posture.

Every member of the United Nations had pledged itself to President Carter. "Thus no member of the United Nations can claim that mistreatment of its citizens is solely its own business."

"Equally, no member can avoid its responsibilities to review and to speak when torture or unwarranted deprivation of freedom occurs in any part of the world."

Mr Carter's speech tonight was his first formal statement of his overall foreign policy objectives since he took office in January. He did not go into much detail on his intentions, but he set out his aims in what he said were his three main areas of concern—the maintenance of peace, including disarmament, international economic affairs, and human rights.

The United Nations, he said, had allowed its human rights machinery to be ignored and sometimes politicized. There was much that could be done to strengthen it, and he made specific suggestions.

The Human Rights Commission, based in Geneva, should be prepared to meet more often than it did now; and he thought that the whole human rights division of the United Nations should be moved back to New York from Geneva, because it would get more attention there.

Mr Carter also supported the proposal for the appointment of a United Nations commissioner for human rights.

He readily acknowledged that the new American emphasis on human rights could make difficulties, particularly in relations with the Soviet Union. But he said that the issue was important by itself, and that it should not block progress on "other matters affecting the security and wellbeing of our people and of world peace."

"It is obvious that the reduction of tension, the control of nuclear arms, the achievement of harmony in troubled areas of the world, and the provision of food, good health, and education will independently contribute to advancing the human condition."

Mr Carter spoke only briefly on the Middle East, saying that the Americans were trying to work towards "a flexible framework" for a settlement. On southern Africa, he defended American aims as majority rule through peaceful means, and pointed out that the United States had just taken action to end its violation of sanctions through the import of chrome from Rhodesia.

He intended to pursue the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with the Russians with determination and energy, he said. His preference was for "strict controls or even freeze on new types and new generations of weaponry, with a deep reduction in the strategic arms of both sides."

If this was not possible at this stage, there was the alternative of a more limited pact based on those elements of the Vladivostok accord on which it was possible to find agreement. More contentious issues, such as the Soviet Backfire bomber and the American Cruise missiles, could be set aside for later.

Easter recess

The Commons will rise for the Easter recess on Thursday, April 7, and reassemble on Tuesday, April 19. The Lords will rise on March 31 and resume on April 19.

Portakabin

gives you instant room to grow

Growing fast? Need extra room quickly? Portakabin instant accommodation is the answer. Portakabin one-piece 'add-on' permanent quality buildings arrive absolutely complete. Ready for immediate use as an extra-office, medical centre, club house—anything, in industry, government, commerce or recreation. Just plug-in the main services and you're in business. Positioned in minutes by one man, using the patented Lodastrut leg system. Eleven versatile sizes, 85 to 750 sq ft and Portakabin units link and stack two high. So you can grow as you go.

Buy outright or hire. Get the full facts now. Call John Benedict at 0904 28960 (Telex 57849) or clip the coupon and post today.

Your Enquiry Coupon

Please send me more information about the Portakabin range, and its economical and functional solutions to accommodation problems.

Name _____

Organisation _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Portakabin and Lodastrut are registered trade marks. Bt. pat. 982639. Other pat. pending. © Portakabin Ltd.

Portakabin Ltd Room T50 Huntingdon York YO3 9PT

Dr Brewster: A forceful administrator in education.

Revision of rises in student fees ruled out

to inspect a prototype vehicle, that might replace the tricycle. Mr Ennals is looking at several possible replacement vehicles, but he does not feel able to place any orders until it is clear how many people will want one. There are now about 21,000 tricycle drivers whom he can keep their vehicles as long as spares last. But more than 100,000 choose the 15-wheeler mobility allowance instead of the tricycle last year, before it was known that no more were to be issued.

There is no intention to extend mobility help to more than the 100,000 expected to benefit from the new scheme this year. Most of Britain's 1,250,000 severely handicapped adults are over retirement age, and Mr Ennals believes they should be helped through better pensions.

The mobility allowance, which is taxable, is expected to go up to £7 a week in November and to be increased later in line with inflation. The Government hopes the concession will provide enough money, by commuting the allowance into lump sums, with tax and other concessions, to enable most eligible disabled people to buy the vehicle.

Mr George Wilson, director of the central council, said yesterday that, although pleased with the negotiations, he was irritated that the Government was talking about the mobility allowance for disabled people, while pouring much larger sums into the ailing car industry.

By Diana Geddes

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, emphasised yesterday that a revision of the recommended increases in students' fees for 1977-78 is not possible.

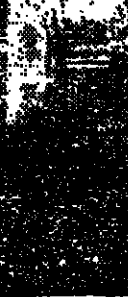
She made her view clear in a letter to Sir John Habakkuk, chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, in which she invited them to discuss the question of fees with her and to put forward their views on where else the necessary savings in education spending could be achieved in 1978-79.

Both the rate-support grant settlement and the universities' recurrent grant for the coming year (to be announced shortly) assume that the new levels will apply.

She therefore felt that the committee's decision, taken at its meeting last week, to concentrate on measures to alleviate individual hardship was the right response. She has asked the Universities Grants Committee to commend that decision to the universities.

Further savings in education spending had to be achieved in 1978-79. Those generated by the 1977-78 fee levels were unlikely to suffice. The size of the gap, and the way in which it would be filled, however, were "unsettled questions".

Protest call: Students at Trent Polytechnic, Nottingham, yesterday rejected a motion urging an occupation in protest against education cuts.



Members of the British jury which members voted to

'Life' for shot at petrol station

Robert Williams, a former soldier, was jailed at Bristol Crown Court yesterday for life for the shotgun murder of James Donald Spence, aged 63, the father of the woman with whom he was living. Mr Williams, aged 26, shot him during a struggle at a petrol filling station, near Axbridge, Somerset, on November 29 last.

He denied the murder charge but the jury returned a majority verdict of 10 to two of guilty.

Gun killing
on

Mr Justice Park also sentenced him to 10 years' imprisonment on charges of possessing a sawn-off shotgun with intent to endanger life and kidnapping Mrs Heather Summers.

Mr Williams, a van driver, of North Street, Bedminster, had denied the firearm charge but the jury unanimously found him guilty. He admitted kidnapping Mrs Summers, aged 40, from her bungalow at Stanton Drew, near Bristol.

**MP taken ill
after threats
to his family**

Mr Thomas Litterick, Labour MP for Birmingham, Selly Oak, was being treated in the coronary care unit of Warwick Hospital yesterday after being taken ill the previous night.

A police guard was placed on his home at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, on Wednesday after telephoned death threats to Mr Litterick's wife and four daughters.

A hospital official said that MP, who is 47, was in a satisfactory condition.

meeting in Birmingham
overwhelming.

GLC wants for pollution

The setting up of a national anti-pollution agency is demanded in a report of the Greater London Council issued yesterday.

The report, by the council's public services committee, said the present policy is only "risking with an existing unsatisfactory system". A national agency is needed to provide pollution control "appropriate to modern industrialized society".

Mr Arthur Edwards, chairman of the committee, said control of pollution is an in-



in Town Hall yesterday

national agency control

national matter yet control national level had not even been established.

"Under our present fragmented system, with the responsibility split among a governing body, inspectors, local authorities, the police, the Civil Aviation Authority and the Department of the Environment, we shall be suffering from an almost haphazard mixture of chemicals in the atmosphere. For years the GLC has advocated an integrated quality management approach to pollution control."

Members of the British Leyland toolmakers' strike committee at the meeting in Birmingham Town Hall yesterday at which members voted to return to work on Monday. The decision was overwhelming.

MP taken ill after threats to his family

GLC wants national agency for pollution control

Robert Parker.

The number of passenger journeys in 1975 on the railways was the worst since 1900, and the combined length of all journeys as among the lowest figures in 75 years, it is reported in a book of British transport 'ansport statisticians, published yesterday by the Department of Transport and other government departments.

The publication contains early two hundred pages of statistics. There is no explanatory or interpretative text.

The figures show that in 1900 there were 1,115 million rail passenger journeys. In 1975, the last year covered in the book, there were 715 million passenger journeys. The latest number of passenger journeys since 1900 was made in 1920, when there was a total of 2,186 million.

There has been a faster rate decline in the number of journeys since 1960, although a combined distance of all journeys has increased less rapidly. For example, in 1960 there were 1,037 passenger journeys, with a total combined distance travelled of 34,646 million passenger kilometres. In 1975 there were 715 million passenger journeys and a total of 30,300 million passenger kilometres.

Over the period covered there has been a marked decline in freight traffic. In 1900, 427 million freight tonnes is carried. In 1975, the total is 176 freight tonnes. As in the case of passengers there has been a faster rate of decline since the early 1960s.

The total volume of private transport reached a peak in 1973 of 360,000 million passenger kilometres, when growth was affected by the fuel crisis. By 1975 it had fallen to 357,000 million passenger kilometres.

The fuel crisis does not seem to have affected the number of private motor vehicles. In 1975 there were 14,061,000, compared with 13,806,000 in 1973.

In 1926 there were 696,000 licensed vehicles. The figure of a million vehicles was reached for the first time in 1930, two million in 1948, three million in 1954, four million in 1956, five million in 1958, six million in 1961, seven million in 1963, eight million in 1964, nine million in 1965, reaching 14 million in 1975.

In that year there were 1,173,000 motor cycles and mopeds, 114,000 public transport vehicles, 1,513,000 cars, 182,000 Coven and ex-coven vehicles. The total number of vehicles of all types in 1975 was 17,884,000.

Users' total expenditure on road freight transport in 1975 was £8,820m, and on rail £341m. The corresponding figures for passenger transport were £1,324m (rail), £3,414m (road) and £24m (air).

Of the expenditure on road passenger transport £190m went on taxis and hired cars, £865m on buses and coaches, and £7,359m on motorbuses. Two fifths of the last figure was on business.

Of the good moved in Britain in 1975, 67 per cent went by road, 17.1 per cent by rail, 13 per cent by coastal shipping, 0.1 per cent by inland waterway, and 2.4 per cent by pipeline.

Transport Statistics Great Britain 1965-1975 (Directorate of Statistics, HMSO, Transport, 2, Whitehall Street, London, SW1P 3EB; £5.50).

Clive Borrell

More than four thousand members of the American Plan march on the House of Commons on Monday in support of air husbands' £6-a-week claim.

The marchers, many of them in uniform to carry banners, have an given permission by the Home Office to use the Speakers' Corner, Hyde Park, at 1.30 pm. They will be invited to Parliament Square, where they intend to lobby.

One of the organizers said tonight: "Our husbands are allowed to take this sort of action, but we feel angry because our housekeeping money is less than theirs. We are sick of it. We do not want our husbands to go on strike."

A self-help plan for sufferers of depression was put forward at a conference in London yesterday.

It came from a group called the "Depression Association," which believes that there are other ways of treating the ravages of depression than by a mass of pills.

Janet Stevenson, the organization's founder member, who is a retired nurse, said:

"Pills may be necessary in the treatment of some kinds of depression, but we have found that they seldom help in most cases.

"We very much want to promote the idea of help through contact with other sufferers and through mental stimulation rather than tranquilization."

Huon Mallalen
The first item from the John
Rice collection to reach the
Kew Palace Christmas Gibbons
sale, was sold at Christie's yester-
day for £25,000 (estimate, £2,000
£3,000).
It was bought by Hazlett,
Widen and Fox on behalf of a
late English collector and was
evidenced by price and estimate
as an indication of its historical
value.
The furniture sale made a total
159,067, with 3 per cent bought
and a small carpet section
valued £26,225, with 16 per cent
bought. Asprey's parquetry writing
desk, £4,500, £5,500 for a chair
and a Bosphorus £5,800 for a
very mahogany hanging
clock.
Christie's also held a sale
of rare and white bordeaux, with
lots in many cases about twice
the estimate.
December 4.
The first lot, 1961 reached
the estimate £240 to £320). The
made £59,074.
A sale of jewels at Sotheby's,
last totalled £19,925, with 9
per cent unpaid. Segusa, a Spanish
ring, paid £4,800 for a circular
diamond set solitaire as a ring
ring. £4,500 to £5,500), and
near the London dealer.

\$3,800 for a diamond dress ring (estimate £2,500 to £3,500).

The same auctioneer sold silver, which brought a total of £2,300, with just under 5 per cent bought in, and books, which made £23,075.

At Sotheby's Belgravia a sale of English ceramics made £44,919, with 2.8 per cent bought in, on Wednesday afternoon.

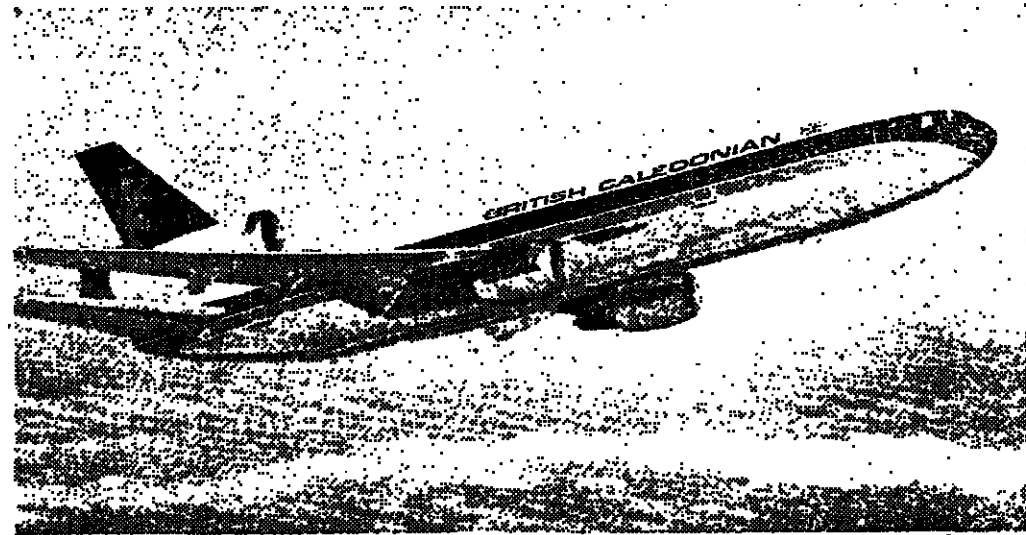
On Sotheby Parkes Bernet sold jewels for £269,026, with three lots unsold.

The success of T. R. C. Lawrence, the Crewkerne auctioneer, in selling four paintings by Cornelius Krieghoff, the Canadian painter for a total of £67,000 last month, brought them 'three more, which were sold yesterday: "Blinking the Toll", a sleigh buckering past a millbush keeper, made £19,500.

In the same sale an Alpine landscape by the Gottfried Steffan, the Munich artist, dated 1888, made £11,500.

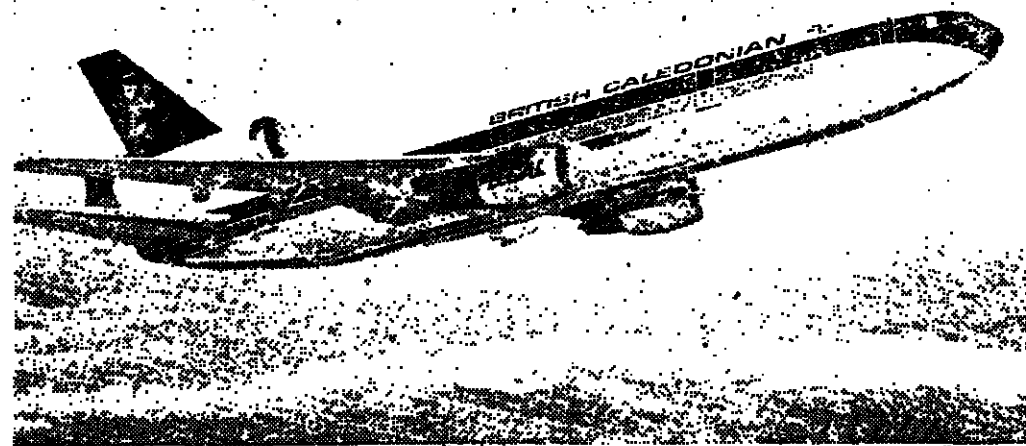
World stamps: The first day of Stanley Gibbons's two-day all-world stamp auction totalled £34,500, with an unmissed Australia 1913 'Puffin' stamp, which sold for £4,000.

At the furniture sale, Furniture from the Belgravia home of Lord Lucan fetched a total of £4,840 at Christie's yesterday.



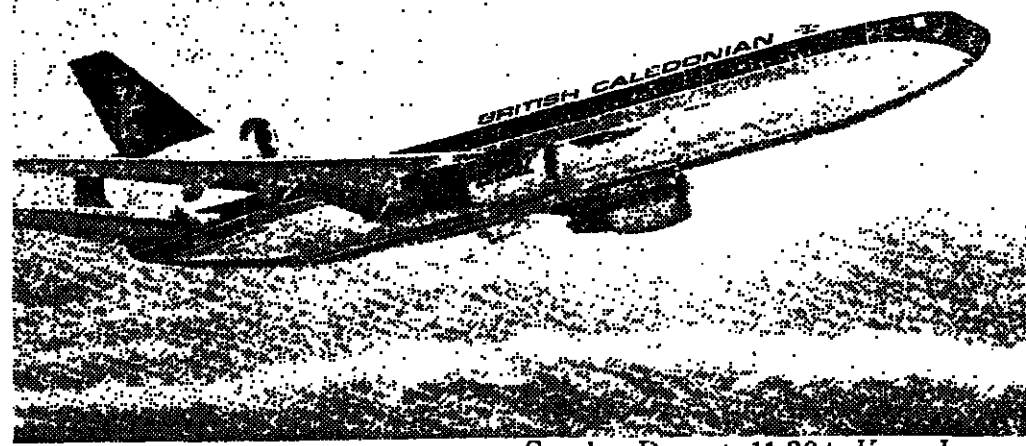
Monday: Departs 12.00 to Lagos, Accra.

Tuesday: Departs 11.30 to Kano, Lagos



Wednesday: Departs 12.00 to Lagos, Accra.

Friday: Departs 11.30 to Kano, Lagos



Saturday: Departs 11.30 to Accra, Lagos.

Sunday: Departs 11.30 to Kano, Lagos.

Day by day by day by day by day by day by DC-10

From March 20th British Caledonian's new DC-10 will fly by day to West Africa six days a week* (Take off midday, arrive West Africa early evening). The addition of DC-10's to our fleet is yet another example of the Bigger B.Cal.

Now you needn't lose any sleep over flying to Lagos, Kano and Accra and you can enjoy the latest DC-10 with the outstanding new feature—British Caledonian service.

There's a wonderful feeling of spacious ease about the DC-10. The wide, wide body means you're not cramped in your seat, and gives space for double aisles so you can move easily around the aircraft. The cabin is tall, as well as wide, and light and airy. The engines are so quiet you can hear an ice-cube drop into your pre-lunch whisky and soda.

Passengers can spread themselves on the

DC-10, and so can we. Bigger galleys, bigger serving areas, more room all round enables us to turn on a service that's something special even by our own high standards.

You fly by day, by superjet with service that matches the plane. No wonder you arrive in West Africa relaxed and refreshed.

Easy-to-get-to Gatwick is Britain's fastest developing international airport. There are frequent domestic flights into Gatwick from Aberdeen, Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Jersey, Manchester and Newcastle. These make it a convenient departure point for travellers from all over the UK. There are excellent road and rail-links for travellers from London and the South of England. For reservations please contact your Travel Agent or call British Caledonian.

*On Thursdays a B.Cal 707 departs 2315 for Lagos.

Let's go

BRITISH CALEDONIAN TO WEST AFRICA

Over 500 flights a week to 25 countries—Europe, Africa, South America and within the UK. Flights to Lagos and Kano in association with Nigeria Airways.

Flights to Lagos and Kano in association with Nigeria Airways.

The SAA Flying Hotel to Jo'burg.



The Flying Hotel: Comfort all the way to South Africa.

The day you take off for South Africa is a day to look forward to. And SAA's Flying Hotel ensures you enjoy your trip.

The Flying Hotel is a giant 747 Super B with the interior designed to give you the luxury of a grand hotel.

For example: there are less seats on the aircraft than you might expect. And the armchairs were exclusively designed for us to give you more comfort.

A typical Economy Class dinner.



If you've had much experience of airline food, the Flying Hotel will surprise you. Not merely with the quality of the menu and wines, but with the range. And this applies whichever class you choose.

stop flight. Nobody knows South Africa like SAA, with services to 22 destinations in Southern Africa.

Choose between our Blue Diamond First Class, or Gold Medallion Economy Class travel. Ask your ABTA travel agent, or ring us. Here are our addresses. South African Airways, 251/9 Regent Street, London W1R 7AD. Phone 01-734 9841. Also at Waterloo Street, Birmingham 021-643 9605. Hope Street, Glasgow 041-221 2932. Peter Street, Manchester 061-834 4436.



Gold Medallion. Our premium economy class.
Blue Diamond. Our luxury first class service.

Comfort all the way.

South African Airways
Where no one's a stranger

Leading industrialists involved in Bodyswapping deals

It's an open secret that the biggest names are the biggest bodyswappers of them all. Ford, Esso, British Steel, Scottish & Newcastle Breweries and many others are using the technique that speeds their freight so smoothly and safely.

Freightliner's unique bodyswapping system combines the best of road and rail to give an unbeatable nationwide service. Our container trains speed overnight at 75mph; no other system can move your goods door-to-door faster over the long haul.

Being big, Freightliner is happy to talk long-term deals to help you in your long-term planning. As well as moving your containers we can offer you a wide range of ancillary services, including container storage and repair.

And Freightliner benefits our environment by reducing the road traffic that passes through our towns and villages.

These are just some of the reasons why Freightliner is the world's largest inland container operator and still growing.

For more information contact
Freightliners Limited,
43 Cardington Street,
London NW1 2LR.

A member of the International Freight Corporation



HOME NEWS



Mr George Wheatley (left), harvesting rhubarb, which has its season advanced through indoor forcing to produce quick growth, on his farm near Wakefield, West Yorkshire. Indoor rhubarb costs about 24p a pound now, about twice as much as English potatoes.

Guarantee on jobs sought by students

By David Walker, of The Times

Higher Education Supplement

Students' leaders said yesterday that unemployment among young people would have dire political consequences unless the Government changed its economic strategy and expanded job opportunities for those aged between 16 and 21.

The National Union of Students called for a state guarantee of either a job or continued full-time education for two years for school and college leavers. In a report on youth unemployment the union called attention to the probable growth of joblessness among young people in the late 1970s.

Mr Charles Clarke, president of the NUS, said: "If the Government does not act quickly young people will be driven away from acceptance of the procedures of democratic society. There will be grave economic and social degeneration if the Government does not deal with growing apathy and depression among unemployed young people."

The students' case is based on a reinterpretation of existing figures for college-leavers six months after they graduated in 1975. The NUS says they showed that 15 per cent of polytechnic graduates and 9 per cent of university graduates were still seeking permanent employment at that time. The central services unit for careers services, which collates employment statistics for universities and polytechnics, has issued figures of 8 per cent and 5 per cent for these categories.

The NUS says its figures show that the Government should produce a coherent programme to help jobless school-leavers and college graduates.

The education debate: Parents' views are not being represented at one-day regional conferences Concern over discipline and performance

By Tim Devlin

Education Correspondent

The voice of the average parent is not being represented at the Bradford conference until four students were rustled up at the last moment.

No coloured parent was at the Peterborough conference although one schoolchild in 10 comes from an immigrant background.

The invited parents are the friends of the education system. They know more about what is going on in schools but they also know more about the difficulties teachers face and make allowances for them.

They are also mainly middle-class, and their children are for the most part getting a "good deal".

Both Mrs Williams and Mr Oakes, her Minister of State, have emphasized that tales of truancy and indiscipline have not emerged during the one-day debates and they have concluded that such tales are much exaggerated by the press and television.

Yet there is widespread concern among ordinary parents. In Peterborough, for example, Mr Roy Tate, a systems analyst, referred to a petition that had been drawn up by parents complaining that at one school children aged 11 and 12 were being encouraged to come and go as they pleased.

Nine other parents at Deacons School, a small former grammar school in north Peterborough, agreed that it was time the local education authority sorted out some of the city's head teachers. Deacons was good, they said, but some schools, to which their other children went, were rotting.

They believed that standards in schools had declined, because children were being

given a broader curriculum than in their day and were learning more subjects superficially. They wanted the Government to insist that English, mathematics, physical education and sport and religious education should be compulsory until the age of 15 or 16. Examinations should be on a pass or fail basis. There should be no mixed-ability classes, and the leaving age should be 15.

Parents at Arthur Mellows Village College, a school seven miles outside Peterborough, which has 1,200 pupils and serves a community of 15,000 spread over 320 square miles, also thought that the leaving age should be lowered. Some suggested that it should be 14, with industry providing training centres for children between 14 and 16.

But those parents did not believe that discipline was as bad as so many made out. In the past schools had gone overboard for modern methods, and that had led to sloppy teaching.

It was up to parents, they said, to get together and back the teachers. Half of the blame for indiscipline rested with parents who were not firm enough at home.

Mr Brian Spencer, a painter and decorator, thought the schools were doing a good job, but they gave too much sex education.

A sales representative agreed that sex education had gone far too far, but he was not sure of the sentiments expressed in his 14-year-old daughter's diary. But when it came to homework and discipline at home, he agreed that he was easy-going too.

"All her friends are given a free ride from Preswick airport," he said. "I am old-fashioned enough as it is," he said.

Men sold school's food in a cut-price shop

The catering manager of Bedford School and his assistant stole food from the school and sold it at bargain prices in a cut-price grocery store, it was stated at Bedford Crown Court yesterday. In 10 months they swindled the school out of groceries and other goods valued at more than £5,000, Mr Peter Thornton, for the prosecution said.

The catering manager, Leslie Azoulay, aged 30, of Shakespear Road, Bedford, was jailed for two years. He admitted seven offences of theft of food and other property from the school and one count of obtaining money by deception.

His assistant, Graham Blackwell, aged 28, was given a 15 months' prison sentence, suspended for two years, and fined £200. He admitted six offences of theft and one of obtaining money by deception.

Mr Thornton said the school was unwittingly subsidizing the shop to the extent of more than £100 a week. The two men opened the shop with £200 worth of groceries belonging to the school and continued stocking it in the same way.

They were also responsible for running the school tuck shop, and whenever the takings were high they would pocket most of the profits.

Hope for a late settlement of TV dispute

By Kenneth Gosling

The European Broadcasting Union, meeting in Geneva yesterday, offered an opportunity for a late settlement of the dispute that threatens to keep the Eurovision song contest off the television screen.

It decided to defer a final decision for a week in the hope that the dispute involving BBC outside broadcast cameramen, might be settled. Possible alternative arrangements were discussed but no firm conclusions were reached.

If the dispute is settled by next Thursday the BBC is prepared to make every effort to stage the contest at Wembley.

But unless the corporation offers to regrade the cameramen there is little chance that their union, the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs, will allow the programme to go ahead.

A representative said the dispute had been going on for three years; with new technology the job-description had changed dramatically and the men maintained that they were underpaid.

With no settlement in sight, the televising of tomorrow's university boatrace is in doubt.

Firemen's dispute

Firemen in West Sussex will be answering emergency calls only from today in protest against remarks by Mr Frank Keen, chairman of the county council's fire committee, that some union members sought to arouse alarm over proposed budget cuts. The union branch is seeking an apology.

Two-stage rise in rates for domestic electricity

By Our Energy Correspondent

A two-stage increase in home electricity prices has been approved by the Price Commission. Bills sent after April 1 will be up by 2 per cent through the fuel-cost adjustment clauses and after July 1 by an average of 5 per cent.

About 500,000 customers on night rates and 1,250,000 on tariffs combining cheap night rates with a boost for their equipment during the day will benefit from a 4 to 5 per cent cut in the cost of off-peak electricity.

The 12 area boards in England and Wales are reducing their off-peak rates because of changes in the Central Electricity Generating Board's bulk supply tariff designed to stimulate demand for power during the early hours.

General industrial tariffs, excluding fuel-cost adjustment, will rise by an average of 3.7 per cent. New general domestic increases, which vary from region to region, cover the industry's increased costs other than power station fuel.

The 2 per cent rise will compensate for increases in the cost of coal and oil to power stations. Further quarterly increases, totalling 8 per cent for the year, are certain because the National Coal Board is increasing its prices, from April 1.

Average domestic increases are: South Western (6 per cent); London (6.2 per cent); South Eastern (3.4 per cent); Midlands (5 per cent); North Western (5 per cent); Yorkshire (6 per cent); North Eastern (5.5 per cent); Merseyside (3.5 per cent); East Midlands (4.2 per cent); Southern (6.8 per cent); Wales (3 per cent); Eastern Electricity tariffs will be fixed today.

Bookshop owner jailed on pornography charges

Paul Hardy, aged 42, managing director and principal shareholder of a chain of West Country bookshops, was sentenced at Plymouth Crown Court yesterday to 12 months' imprisonment on 13 pornography charges.

Mr Hardy, of Waterman Farm, Ugborough, near Plymouth, had been found guilty on Wednesday night of selling obscene publications from his shop in Cornwall Street, Plymouth.

Raymond Dench, the shop manager, of Hemerdon Heights, Plymouth, was given suspended sentences of six months to run concurrently on each of 13 charges, and was fined £50 on each charge.

Britain may be training 1,000 too many doctors

By John Roper

Britain may be training more than a thousand doctors a year than a thousand doctors a year surplus to her long-term needs, the *British Medical Journal* says today.

France, Germany and Denmark have several hundred unemployed doctors. They are puzzled by an expansionist policy.

British doctors hoping to seek work in Europe will find strong competition. Community directives allow free movement but do not require a French hospital to employ a British doctor in preference to a French doctor.

Nor will students now wait-

ing to enter Britain's medical schools be able to look for jobs much outside Europe, other than in Arab countries.

Entry to the United States is more difficult than previously and Canada, Australia and New Zealand no longer hold the door wide open to British medical graduates.

Entry to Britain has been tightened. Of 1,420 candidates for the Temporary Registration Assessment Board test last year 506 passed, which raises the question whether something is not wrong with a system that allows so many foreign doctors to come to Britain with unrealistic expectations.

£500,000 asked for island with a heronry

By Gerald Ely

Osea Island, in the Blackwater estuary, off the Essex coast, has been put on the market privately by Dr Michael Cole and his brother, Mr David Cole, joint chairman of the Cambridge Instrument Company, of Cambridge. A price of about £500,000 is being asked, through Knight, Frank and Rutley.

The island covers about 325 acres. It is mainly agricultural, but is also known for the variety of its wildlife, a feature of which is a heronry.

Training jet in airport crash

A British Airways 707 jet crashed and caught fire when about to take off on a training flight from Prestwick airport, Strathclyde, yesterday.

One of the crew was slightly injured, and the aircraft was extensively damaged.

Death grant unchanged

The Government has rejected an economic grounds a plea for an increase in the £30 death grant. The decision was made known by Mr Orme, Minister for Social Security, in a letter to Mr George Foulkes, director of Age Concern Scotland.

Killed in crash

Mr Stanley Ward, aged 72, father-in-law of Mr Alan Beith, the Liberal Chief Whip, died yesterday when his car was in collision with a lorry at Prestbury, near Macclesfield, Cheshire.

هكزامن التحصيل

HOME NEWS

Bad housing a key to delinquency, Shelter report says

Our Social Services correspondent reports that the health and education of children are at risk because they live in bad housing, according to a Shelter report. Living in overcrowded conditions doubles their chances of becoming delinquent, the report says. The report is based on a special analysis of information from the national child development study, begun in 1958 by the National Children's Bureau.

The study, which monitors the social and educational progress of 16,000 children born in single week throughout Britain, already points to the links between bad housing and poor development of children over the time they were seven. Today's Shelter report is based on the results obtained when the children were aged 11 and, for the first time, points to the risk of delinquency when children are poorly housed.

The report says lack of a bath, inside lavatory and hot water retards reading ability by an average of 10 months and reduces ability by nine months. The lack of the same basic amenities increases slightly the risk of a child's suffering ill health.

Shelter points out that 900,000 families live in houses "officially unfit for human habitation, and a million more live in houses that lack hot water, a bath or an inside lavatory."

Of the 16,000 children in the sample, one in eight lived in overcrowded conditions, the same proportion lacked hot water, a bath or inside lavatory, and one in six shared a bed.

The report cites a number of case histories of the damage caused to children in poor housing, including that of Hayley Wiseman, aged two, of Gateshead. She was born with dislocated hips and can get about only in a specially designed wheelchair.

She lives with her family in a ninth-floor flat in a block where the lift is frequently out of order. When that happens her mother can get her child out of the flat only by lifting her and her wheelchair up and down eight flights of stairs. The report says local housing cuts are delaying implementation of the council's promise to rehouse the family on medical grounds.

Mr. James Wintour, housing policy officer and one of the authors of the report, said yesterday that housing cuts were already forcing disabled children to live in tower flats and homeless children to live in holiday chalets, never intended as permanent homes.

"In the long run the housing cuts will lead to more delinquency, more school truancy, poorer health and lower educational standards. They must be powerfully opposed," he said.

157 Waterloo Road, London, SE1, 60p.

Wider use of home-nursing scheme suggested

Our Medical Correspondent reports that mothers who are anxious about leaving their children to be admitted to hospital are being offered an alternative on Tyne-side. Dr. R. H. Jackson, paediatric consultant at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead, has pioneered a scheme for home nursing in suitable cases and the results reported in the *British Medical Journal*, suggest that the method could be used more widely.

The idea of home nursing for small children was first planned as a pilot study when child-care services were re-organized with the opening of a new hospital in Gateshead in 1974. Eighteen family doctors from six practices agreed to take part, and four nurses were selected for special training.

In the first year the children nursed at home included 22 with acute illnesses who would otherwise be sent to hospital and 39 sent home from hospital early after treatment for infections or injuries. Home-care lasted on average 10 days, with a nurse visiting daily for about 20 minutes, though more seriously ill children were seen more often.

Eight of the children got worse at home and were then admitted to hospital. The Gateshead doctors found that most of the mothers were satisfied with the scheme and many said they were pleased not to have been separated from their children. There were seven, however, who found the strain of coping with a sick child difficult, often because of the demands of their other children.

Even so, the overall assessment has been that children can safely be nursed at home if their illnesses are unlikely to last more than a few days and provided that access is taken of the special difficulties of socially isolated families.

Source: *British Medical Journal*, March 19, page 762.

Pensioners challenge Government next week

By Pat Healy

A case in which three pensioners are challenging the way the Government increased social security benefits last year is due to be heard in the Chancery Division of the High Court on Wednesday. The hearing will take place six days before the Budget, when it is expected that announcements about the next increase will be made.

The case might affect pensioners and other benefits paid to about 12 million people, and the Government is taking it seriously enough to have the Solicitor General and Treasury counsel to present its case.

The three pensioners will be in court to hear legal arguments on the interpretation of sections 124 and 125 of the Social Security Act, 1975. The sections place a duty on the Government to review annually pensions and other benefits and increase them in line with inflation. The measure to be taken for the increase of pensions and other long-term benefits is the movement in earnings or prices, whichever is higher.

The pensioners' case, which is being sponsored by the Child Poverty Action Group, is that the Government failed to meet its obligations under the Act last year because it changed its method of measuring inflation. Instead of counting past inflation since the previous general increase was announced, the Government forecast ahead.

The new method led to increases in benefits last November of a quarter less than the normal method would have produced, or £1 a week less for the single pensioner.

Mrs Barbara Castle, then Secretary of State for Social Services, said at the time that the increase would protect pensioners against inflation and that to have given them a greater rise would have meant asking for higher national insurance contributions whose pay was being restrained.

The Act, whose provisions on upratings took effect for the first time last year, says the Secretary of State shall estimate inflation "in such manner as he thinks fit".

The Government was intending to forecast ahead again for the increases this year, which must be implemented by November 22. With the hearing set so close to Budget day, it may await the outcome.

Minister's decree

Mr. Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, was granted a decree nisi, by consent, at Exeter yesterday. They have lived apart for two years.

The future of broadcasting 2: The commercial system's recommendations

Independent TV companies reapply for second channel

By Kenneth Gooling

The 15 independent television companies, through their association, produced a 160-page volume of evidence, as much an explanation of how the commercial system operates as it was a blueprint for the future.

Among 36 conclusions and recommendations it repeated the companies' application for a second commercial channel as made in 1973 to the Minister of Posts at the time. But it also had one or two critical things to say about the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Companies most concerned with current affairs believed, for example, that it would be better for television if controversial programmes were transmitted first and debated later, unless they were in clear breach of some regulation.

It wanted the companies to have more direct access to the IBA, whose composition, it said, should include a better representation of the viewing public.

"The aim of the IBA", it said masterfully, "should be to concern itself with policy and it should resist the temptation to become involved in detail."

As for the independent companies vis-à-vis the BBC, it called for greater alteration of programming to avoid wasteful duplication of facilities; recommended a joint audience-measurement service and sought a joint examination of the future of school broadcasting, with particular reference to the potential impact of the video-cassette.

What gave the ITV system its strength was its regional structure and its diversity. No reforms that would impair those features were justifiable, and, with due safeguards against inadequate performance, it called for "rolling" contracts on the lines of independent radio contracts.

The evidence also examined the component parts of independent television, with its three tiers of companies; those serving the main centres of population, ATV in Birmingham, Granada, Manchester, London Weekend and Thames in London; and Yorkshire in Leeds; then the five large regional: Anglia in Norwich; HTV in Cardiff and Bristol; Scottish in Glasgow; Southern in Southampton, Tyne-Tees in

Newcastle; and the five smaller companies: Border, Carlisle, Channel, Jersey, Grampian, Aberdeen, Ulster, Belfast, and Westward, Plymouth.

The system, it admitted, creaked from time to time under the stress of interdependence; but up and down the country many enterprises in arts and sciences flourished today because of assistance and encouragement from the regional television company.

Geography and economics had at times dictated associations, alliances or the redrawing of frontiers; but without the three-tier system there would be a diminution of diversity and independence.

On ITV's record to date there is no cause to shed a "dour" the submission said.

What of the scores and scores of other submissions, covering more aspects of the country's life than probably any other inquiry has previously tapped? Not all were published by their authors; the Annan committee made none of the evidence public.

They ranged from the Confederation of British Industry to the Communist Party, from

Aims for Freedom and Enterprise to the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs. The National Viewers' and Listeners' Association predicted enough wanted greater control over "offensive" programmes, and the Roman Catholic Church favoured the status quo so far as BBC and independent television were concerned as institutions.

Annan, it said, should defend and reinforce their integrity and independence. The Standing Conference on Broadcasting produced an important piece of evidence for the committee which proposed the creation of three new bodies: a central broadcasting commission, an independent research organization and a ministry of communications. It wanted a redefinition of the purposes of broadcasting, a constant review and more public discussion.

Business and industry had a good deal to say, the CBI pointing to industrialists' suspicion of the media and suggesting that all radio, including the BBC, should be financed by advertising. The TUC disliked the way strikes and other industrial

news were presented and thought the fourth channel should be devoted to cultural and educational interests, not controlled by ITV.

Improving community relations occupied the Runnymede Trust ("myths and imperial stereotypes being perpetuated") and the Community Relations Commission, while the Central Council for Physical Recreation disliked the concentration on sensationalism in sport (action replays of send-offs in football, for example) and wanted programme makers to take a more positive line.

Then there were the pupils of an Ormskirk school who went carefully through a selection of programmes on both BBC and ITV twice and identified all the incidents of blasphemy and swearing. Far too much, they concluded.

Annan threw the net wide, trawling for every possible expression of opinion. Broadcasting, its chairman said, was not in the dock but in the witness box.

The trial is completed: the judgment is about to be delivered.

Concluded

Judge urges common sense over woman squatter

From Our Correspondent

Bradford

Judge Suddards called at Bradford County Court yesterday for common sense in dealing with a woman squatter who looks around and in his opinion it is quite habitable for the short term," she said. "There is nothing drastically wrong but it is a little damp. I am content to live there and pay rent."

Mr. Anthony Kilmer, for the council, said if a tenancy was granted the council would have obligations, but spending money on the house would not be justified.

The judge told Miss Walker: "I have no discretion in this case and unless the council change their heart I shall have to make the order in two weeks' time. If you have somewhere to go I advise you to go."

Improvements at Heathrow by summer

Traffic difficulties at Heathrow airport since 1974 have been like a "man-made earthquake the tremors of which are being felt three years after," Mr. Kenneth Walter, the airport's director, said yesterday.

Speaking about congestion in the central area caused by extensive building programmes, he said: "Never before in the history of Heathrow has there been such a concentration of

work in such a small area. The airport has never before seen anything like it."

But by the summer there should be better conditions for both passengers and road users compared with last year, when big traffic jams brought chaos to the surrounding roads and the airport to a standstill. On one summer day last year 38,000 vehicles poured into the airport.

By midsummer road works

Five babies in outbreak of salmonella

An outbreak of salmonella poisoning has been confirmed at a maternity unit at St James's Hospital, Leeds. Five new-born babies have been transferred to Seacroft Infectious Diseases Hospital and one to St Mary's Hospital. They are described by a consultant pathologist as "not seriously ill at the moment".

The outbreak comes only a few days after Mr. Richard North, aged 29, an environmental health officer, was suspended by Leeds City Council from duty on full pay after alleging in a broadcast serious health risks in some hospital kitchens.

'Citizens should be able to sue for maladministration'

By Our Legal Correspondent

Individuals should have the right to sue government departments and other decision-making authorities for maladministration, the Association of Liberal Lawyers says in evidence to the Royal Commission on Legal Services.

The legal profession does not provide the help and advice people need when they are involved in disputes with various kinds of authority, the association says. It calls for legal aid to be extended to all proceedings before tribunals.

The association, which is "profoundly dissatisfied with the provision of legal services", makes a number of recommendations aimed at making the law available to all sections of society.

It proposes the setting up of a legal services commission to take over the administration of legal aid and to supervise and

expand the network of neighbourhood law centres in deprived areas. Legal aid limits should be raised substantially.

Other reforms proposed include: an end to solicitors' conveyancing monopoly, a more informal court procedure (including the abolition of robes for judges) and an end to the adversary system of trial in family disputes.

The Liberal lawyers call for an independent prosecution system, similar to that in Scotland, with criminal prosecutions taken out of the hands of the police. A similar proposal is made by the Prosecuting Solicitors' Society of England and Wales.

The society wants each police authority to have a prosecuting solicitor (only 29 of 41 have them at present), who would be independent both of the police and of the local authority for the area.

£4,750 charge

Christopher Baldwin, aged 31, a commodity broker, of Lowndes Square, Belgrave, London, was remanded on bail of £7,000 until May 10 at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court yesterday charged with obtaining by deception a pair of Holland and Holland shotguns worth £4,750 from Mr John Wilkes in Beak Street, Soho.

Isaac Newton

Frances Yates discusses the alchemist behind the mathematician in Isaac Newton, Michael Binyon talks to Paul Ehrlich, and the achievement of John Dewey is assessed, all in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today.

When you're looking for a good hotel just follow the signs

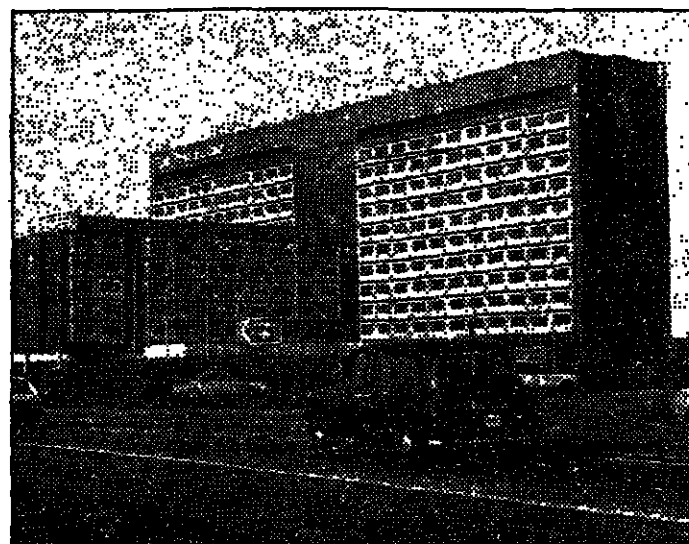
The White Hart is the symbol of Trust Houses Forte. You'll find it in over 800 hotels in 32 countries. It is the mark of excellence in such famous hotels as the George V and Plaza Athénée in Paris, the Pierre in New York, the Grosvenor House and Hyde Park Hotel in London. Look for it. It stands for good service, comfort and unvarying value in over 200 hotels in the UK alone. Each one is uniquely different, each one offers you the same traditional hospitality.

Nor are these standards confined to the management of hotels. THF run over 3,000 restaurants and catering establishments,

from the celebrated Café Royal and Talk of the Town theatre restaurant to motoring and airport cafeterias and inflight catering services. And THF have growing interests in the fields of leisure and travel.

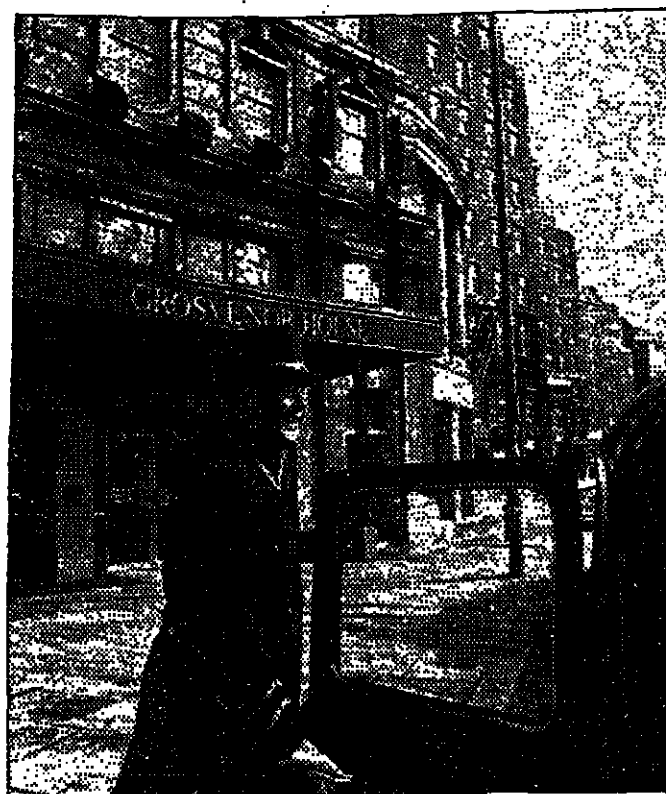
To help you find the hotel that's right for you, THF have published a comprehensive Map Tariff. If you'd like a copy, just write to THF, P.O. Box 1, Altrincham, Cheshire. And for an immediate reservation at any of our hotels worldwide, ring 01-567 3444 or 061-969 6111.

It's the THF Central Reservations Service. Use it soon. You're welcome.



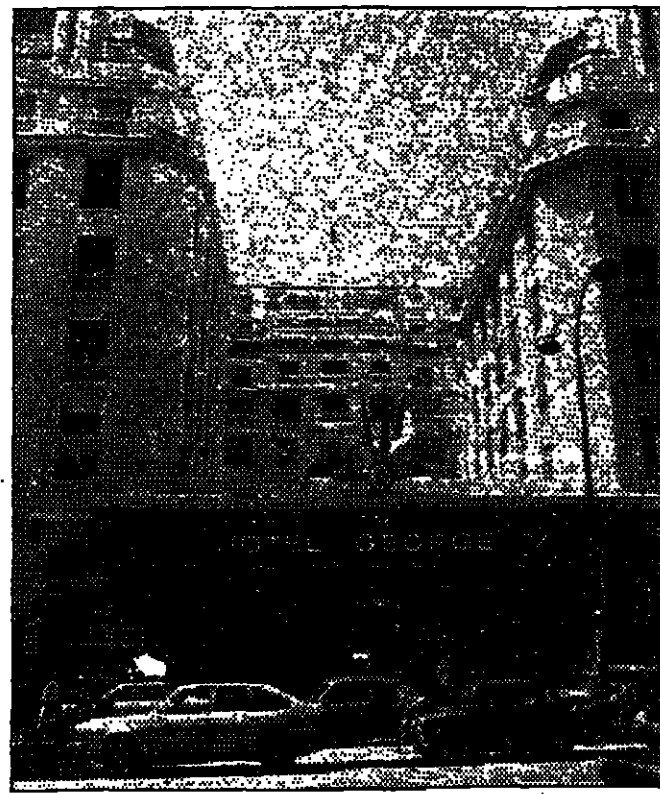
The Post House, Heathrow.

The Post Houses all over Britain are well-known both for their convenience for the traveller and their excellent value. The Post House, Heathrow is no exception. It lies close to both the M4 motorway and the airport itself. It has a good restaurant, Buttery and Carvery. For enquiries, ring 01-759 2323.



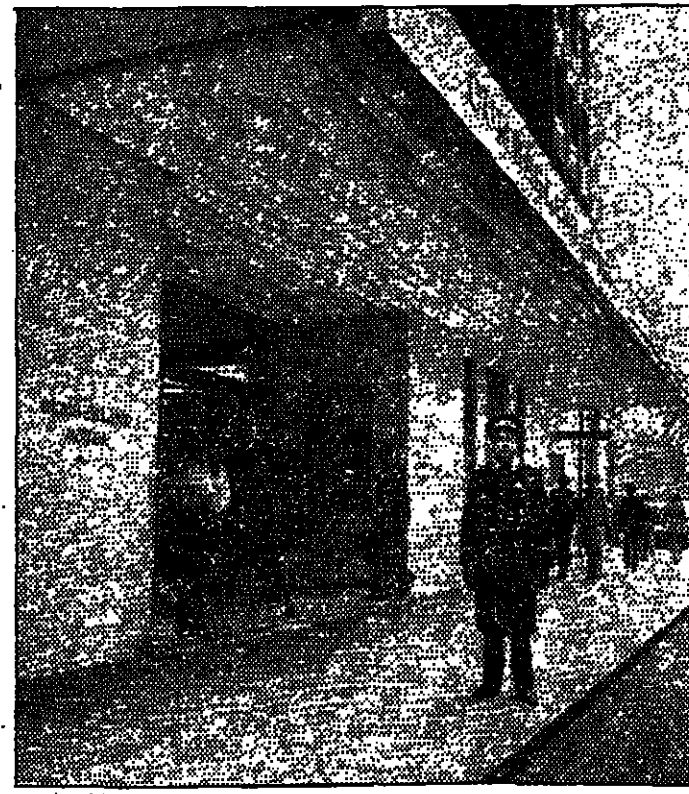
Grosvenor House, London.

A combination of luxury, elegance and charm make this London's most stylish hotel. Situated on Park Lane in Mayfair, Grosvenor House overlooks Hyde Park. It has two restaurants, the smart La Piazza and La Fontaine, which has a name for some of the most delicious haute cuisine in Europe. To book a table at either, ring 01-499 6383.



Hotel George V, Paris.

One of the world's most celebrated hotels. As much a feature of the Parisian scene as the Champs Elysées, near which the hotel lies. Here the service and cuisine are as much a work of art as the many priceless paintings and sculptures which comprise a permanent exhibition.



Cumberland Hotel, London.

One of London's best-known hotels and a recent addition to the THF group, the Cumberland is marvellously sited overlooking Marble Arch and Hyde Park. It has no less than five restaurants to choose from. L'Épée d'Or specialises in brochettes cooked on swords, and the Carvery offers you tasty roasts to select for carving yourself. To book a table at L'Épée d'Or, ring 01-262 1234.



The Shakespeare Hotel, Stratford-upon-Avon.

This early sixteenth century coaching inn is close to Shakespeare's last home, and has a delightful Shakespearean theme throughout. Rooms are named after famous plays and characters. The 'As You Like It' restaurant, in the original Tudor part of the hotel, serves pre-theatre dinners from 6.15 pm. To book a table, ring 0789 3631/3.

The sign of a great welcome

Hotels

TRUST HOUSES FORTE

PARLIAMENT, March 17, 1977

PM wonders why Mrs Thatcher wants to vote against cuts

House of Commons

If the gas price increases did not go ahead, the Government would have to find £100m cuts somewhere else, the Prime Minister said during question time.

The exchanges began when Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Tesside, Thornaby, Lab) asked: When the Prime Minister discusses economic policy with the TUC again, he should ensure they are not taken in by the posturing of the Opposition on matters such as increased food prices, when their policies would lead to even higher prices than at present, on gas prices, where their entreaties for public expenditure cuts ignore the policies of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr Healey), and on taxation where the workers would be unemployed, if it had not been for the reversal of policy by the Secretary of State for Industry (Mr Varley).

Mr Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab)—He is right. The policies of the Opposition would lead to higher cost of living increases in this country.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Flitchley, C)—As he has doubtless discussed, the Opposition's proposals for the TUC, he should tell the House why he is the first Prime Minister in the postwar period who has to advise the House to put the White Paper proposals on public expenditure directly to the House as a direct motion for a direct vote. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Callaghan—I do not see what she is complaining about. (Conservative interruptions.) She has been pressing us for months to cut public expenditure; we have now cut it. (Conservative shouts of "Answer.")

As regards a motion, if it came to only, I would expect to find Mrs

Thatcher and every member of the Tory Party on my side. The truth is that if Mr Callaghan puts down a motion to approve the White Paper, he would lose his whole economic policy, and the Government with it. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Callaghan—If Mrs Thatcher means that, I must ask her whether she is not being hypocritical in the calls she has made for us to reduce public expenditure, because that is what this White Paper is about. Perhaps she should reflect on the question as to why, when she has asked us to cut public expenditure, and we have cut it, she would wish to vote against these cuts.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberals (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L)—How does he expect the Opposition to support the White Paper Commission in keeping down prices in the private sector, if the Government override decisions on prices in the public sector?

What did he mean on Tuesday when he said he would be bringing the matter before the House, since it is doubtful whether the House would approve it?

Mr Callaghan—On Tuesday, I was having an erudite discussion about one of the institutions of higher learning at Birmingham when I was rudely interrupted by another question about gas prices. I said it would have to come before the House, but now I find it does not. (Laughter and interruptions.)

I apologise for this grave and grievous error. I trust I need not repeat again.

As regards the general question, this is not a matter that I hope to be pressing us for months to cut public expenditure; we have now cut it. (Conservative shouts of "Answer.")

As regards a motion, if it came to only, I would expect to find Mrs

There is no need for Opposition MPs to say "Ah". It was explained to the House in December. They knew about it perfectly well, and it is contained in a document published today.

It would not be proper for me to go back on these cuts because, if we did, we would have to find £100m cuts somewhere else. We are not going to depart from the basic arithmetic of that agreement.

Mr Norman Atkinson (Haringey, Tottenham, Lab)—There is anxiety and apprehension expressed by some members of the TUC General Council that the Government and the National Enterprise Board are saying that they cannot fill the vacancies among directorships for which they have nominating rights because it is suggested there is no available managerial or executive talent. (Conservative laughter.)

He should try to encourage ministers to resist the story they are putting about the lack of knowledge of such talent, and no talent spotting methods by which they can fulfil these obligations. They should look at the whole question of Government appointments.

Mr Callaghan—It is difficult on occasions to find people of the requisite talent to fill particular positions that are necessary to be filled. (Renewed Conservative laughter and shouts of "Look behind you.")

I do not have to look behind me, I just have to look at the Opposition. (Labour laughter and cheers.) It is a real problem of the British industry and it is one to which we must devote careful attention.

When I am looking for recruits, I shall not look more than a few miles from the door of the Opposition. (Labour laughter and cheers.)

Protection for daily deliveries of milk

Mr John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said

Britain's traditional method of carrying liquid milk and having it delivered daily to the doorstep is something which the Government must protect. For that reason he was fighting hard to preserve the milk marketing boards.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab) had asked when the minister expected to meet representatives of the National Farmers' Union and what subjects he expected to discuss with them.

Mr John Silkin (Lewisham, Deptford, Lab) said in close touch with the NFU on matters of concern to the agricultural industry.

Mr Canavan—Will he discuss with farmers the Common Market farm price proposals which will mean an extra 70p a week on the food bill of the average family, on top of the 24 per cent increase? The Conservative Government must not make a mistake in taking us into the Common Market and it was an even bigger mistake for the Labour Government to recommend that we stayed in.

Will he extricate us from the stupidity of the common agricultural policy which would mean an extra 70p a week on the food bill of the average family?

Mr Silkin—Whatever I may have said in the past, I am in the Common Market, and the CAP is part of the Common Market. I do not intend to leave it. I have to accept everything that is put before me.

Where the Government are concerned with the price of milk, we have been listening to and talking about need to be added. I have told the NFU exactly what the Government intend to do. It is the best way of decreasing our own production and penalizing the householder who has to buy the milk.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C)—The NFU are concerned about the EEC proposals for milk. In this country we do not produce surplus milk. It is a problem of the EEC which will damage the interests of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Mr Silkin—I have that much in mind. It is true that when we enter the EEC, we will have to accept the milk which is produced in the EEC. It will be a problem of the dairy industry, both the trade and the producer?

Immediate battle for confidence won: creating conditions for higher output and investment

Mr Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury (Hemel Hempstead, Herts), opening a debate on the White Paper on the Government's expenditure plans, said they were designed to achieve a better balance in the economy.

This was essential after a period of years, expenditure had grown faster than the economy, and in order, while consolidating improvements made in social security, to give top priority to industry. This inevitably had to mean a lower priority for other expenditure programmes.

As regards to gas prices, there were serious underlying questions—how much nationalized industry investment or public expenditure would be financed by borrowing, how much should be financed by taxation, how much by the reduction of other public expenditure. These were the issues they had to face in looking at this problem.

The gas industry debt at the end of 1976 stood at about £2.5bn. In 1974 and 1975 there were heavy losses, over £40m and £30m respectively, arising largely from policies of the Conservative Government which resulted in total energy subsidies to nationalized energy industries and the Post Office of £1.1bn.

In real terms, gas prices fell by nearly 20 per cent between 1970 and 1976 compared with increases of over 20 per cent in electricity prices and 10 per cent in coal. This was another factor that had to be taken into consideration in deciding what the priorities should be, and where and how they raised a particular £100m.

Whichever way they looked at priorities, expenditure was a fact of life. He was convinced that the particular changes the Government had made were not only essential for economic reasons but also for social reasons. To continue to spend more than we earn (he said) is a recipe for disaster that would eventually destroy the social fabric of our society.

Nevertheless, MPs knew many of the people they represented wanted substantial increases in expenditure in many of the public services. They were often supported by the Conservative Party, but they were also right for social reasons.

To continue to spend more than we earn (he said) is a recipe for disaster that would eventually destroy the social fabric of our society. Nevertheless, MPs knew many of the people they represented wanted substantial increases in expenditure in many of the public services. They were often supported by the Conservative Party, but they were also right for social reasons.

The same people who asked for higher public expenditure were invariably those who also asked for higher direct taxation. They could not have it both ways.

At the moment they were asked to accept a choice between a higher income tax rate, which he believed it was not necessary to take a populist view to accept that their constituents were

their incompetence during three years in office. There are no more alibis left for the Chancellor (he said), wherever he may be.

The Government had not moved far enough in the right direction. Under the disciplines of the IMF and under the pressure of events, the Government had to take decisions which enabled them to catch their breath. They had not restored the balance of the economy.

It was a tragedy that a party which had spoken so much about the need for long-term planning had turned out to be so incompetent at planning even their own spending programme. It was a tragedy that a party which had spoken so much about the need for long-term planning had turned out to be so incompetent at planning even their own spending programme.

Even if the Chancellor were to make a complete U-turn, it would still be doing no more than restoring the position as it was 12 months ago.

He hoped the Expenditure Committee would further consider methods for drawing together consideration of revenue and expenditure. It ought to be possible to know what the revenue forecasts were before they committed themselves to particular expenditure programmes.

The Treasury had to be glad enough to take the credit when things were going well and it was high time they recognized that the White Paper was a severe condemnation of

the Treasury had to be glad enough to take the credit when things were going well and it was high time they recognized that the White Paper was a severe condemnation of

the Treasury had to be glad enough to take the credit when things were going well and it was high time they recognized that the White Paper was a severe condemnation of

the Treasury had to be glad enough to take the credit when things were going well and it was high time they recognized that the White Paper was a severe condemnation of

the Treasury had to be glad enough to take the credit when things were going well and it was high time they recognized that the White Paper was a severe condemnation of

the Treasury had to be glad enough to take the credit when things were going well and it was high time they recognized that the White Paper was a severe condemnation of

the Treasury had to be glad enough to take the credit when things were going well and it was high time they recognized that the White Paper was a severe condemnation of

the Treasury had to be glad enough to take the credit when things were going well and it was high time they recognized that the White Paper was a severe condemnation of

the Treasury had to be glad enough to take the credit when things were going well and it was high time they recognized that the White Paper was a severe condemnation of

the Treasury had to be glad enough to take the credit when things were going well and it was high time they recognized that the White Paper was a severe condemnation of

the Treasury had to be glad enough to take the credit when things were going well and it was high time they recognized that the White Paper was a severe condemnation of

the Treasury had to be glad enough to take the credit when things were going well and it was high time they recognized that the White Paper was a severe condemnation of

the Treasury had to be glad enough to take the credit when things were going well and it was high time they recognized that the White Paper was a severe condemnation of

the Treasury had to be glad enough to take the credit when things were going well and it was high time they recognized that the White Paper was a severe condemnation of

the Treasury had to be glad enough to take the credit when things were going well and it was high time they recognized that the White Paper was a severe condemnation of

the Treasury had to be glad enough to take the credit when things were going well and it was high time they recognized that the White Paper was a severe condemnation of

right and there ought to be a shift in the balance. He would like it to come from higher economic growth, but it would be foolish to assume that was the only way.

Regrettably, and looking ahead to public expenditure and the economy generally, there was bound to be some shift in the balance of the economy. This was because after what was, in income terms, inevitably a disappointing year not only for the United Kingdom but the world, though there were signs towards the end of the year that growth was picking up again, the pace of expansion after the first quarter was generally below the rate needed to increase employment.

In many industrial countries unemployment was higher at the end of 1976 than at the beginning. The rate in the sterling exchange rate and slowing down of world trade in 1976 changed the progress in reducing the large deficit in external payments.

The Government had to take action to ensure an improvement in the external account and to ensure that industry could get the funds needed on reasonable terms. That was the background against which the Chancellor announced on December 15 the stabilization programme of two years to bring the economy back into balance.

The White Paper envisaged a further small decline in the next two years. For that most part, local authority current expenditure and not public expenditure reductions in their programmes announced last July and last December.

Even so, the plans for 1977-78 still involved some reduction in current spending in current price terms. The White Paper was about Government public expenditure plans in volume terms.

In 1977-78 we must widen the figures he said into firm control of public expenditure. Another White Paper setting out cash limits for Government spending in 1977-78.

Any fair-minded observer would say that cash limits and monitoring have brought public expenditure in Britain under more effective control than for many years.

Although I believe that most fair-minded observers of what we have done will recognize that we have done a very good job in getting control of public expenditure, for my part I do not believe that there is any room for complacency. The time has come when we must build the new control.

It was widely recognized that the unemployment problem could not be solved by reduction of demand

cuts had been made in a damaging way. The irony of this was that the Chancellor in his 1975 Budget speech took credit for the fact that we had not imposed cuts. All the following 12 months he wanted to avoid this sort of thing and the need for long-term planning had turned out to be so incompetent at planning even their own spending programme.

They needed a rational alternative to these series of cuts because the Government remained committed to long-term planning, large growing and mis-guided spending programmes. They would have to be reconsidered and discussed in detail.

The Government had pushed a lot of the capital spending programmes that were in existence back 12 months or 12 months by realistically means. And there was a limit to the amount of times that could be done.

The House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

of the kind used in the fifties and sixties. The situation in the seventies was more complex.

The answer must be sought in the measures that the Government continued effort to bring down the inflation rate and strengthen the productive side of the economy. It was not something the Government alone could produce nor something which would automatically come about as the North Sea oil flow eased the balance of payments difficulties. Partnership must be sought with management and with other governments.

If we had not taken resolute action to restore confidence to the financial markets in the face of the Social Security (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill he feared some votes on amendments which, if passed, would have been disastrous. They were bound to wonder whether members of the Opposition Front Bench were on speaking terms with the Treasury.

Mr Geoffrey Howe, Chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, said the House should be aware of the fact that the Treasury had been successful in bringing down the inflation rate and strengthening the productive side of the economy. It was not something the Government alone could produce nor something which would automatically come about as the North Sea oil flow eased the balance of payments difficulties. Partnership must be sought with management and with other governments.

Some public spending was not readily controlled. The point was not always taken that the Government did not have the direct control over local authority expenditure.

An annual growth rate of 10 per cent in the total of expenditure in 1974-75 had been cut to 21 per cent in current expenditure in 1976-77.

It would be grossly unfair (he said) to blame growth on profit-gate local authorities. During the last two years the total local authority expenditure had declined slightly in absolute terms and as a proportion of public expenditure.

The White Paper envisaged a further small decline in the next two years. For that most part, local authority current expenditure and not public expenditure reductions in their programmes announced last July and last December.

Even so, the plans for 1977-78 still involved some reduction in current spending in current price terms. The White Paper was about Government public expenditure plans in volume terms.

In 1977-78 we must widen the figures he said into firm control of public expenditure. Another White Paper setting out cash limits for Government spending in 1977-78.

Any fair-minded observer would say that cash limits and monitoring have brought public expenditure in Britain under more effective control than for many years.

Although I believe that most fair-minded observers of what we have done will recognize that we have done a very good job in getting control of public expenditure, for my part I do not believe that there is any room for complacency. The time has come when we must build the new control.

It was widely recognized that the unemployment problem could not be solved by reduction of demand

cuts had been made in a damaging way. The irony of this was that the Chancellor in his 1975 Budget speech took credit for the fact that we had not imposed cuts. All the following 12 months he wanted to avoid this sort of thing and the need for long-term planning had turned out to be so incompetent at planning even their own spending programme.

They needed a rational alternative to these series of cuts because the Government remained committed to long-term planning, large growing and mis-guided spending programmes. They would have to be reconsidered and discussed in detail.

The Government had pushed a lot of the capital spending programmes that were in existence back 12 months or 12 months by realistically means. And there was a limit to the amount of times that could be done.

The House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

the House had to face the argument that more jobs and prosperity would be created by allowing to flow not at the discretion of bureaucrats or civil servants but by reductions in taxes and reductions in the burdens of

he did not blame local authorities. To have assumed that even his cuts could have been achieved would have been unrealistic.

The Opposition's measures from Britain's friends abroad had generally been encouraging, both by their words and deeds. The Opposition had been irresponsible, both in words and deeds.

If the words

WEST EUROPE

German terror trial adjourned after state admits bugging

From Dan van der Vat
12 March 17

The Baader-Meinhof terrorism trial was adjourned yesterday after state authorities admitted having bugged conversations between the accused and their lawyers in prison. Two ministers in the state government of Baden-Württemberg, of which Stuttgart is the capital, called a press conference in the city today to announce that they had bugged microphones to be used in the trial taking place in Stuttgart prison. Herr Karl Schies, the Minister, and Herr Rüdiger Benda, the Justice Minister, said they had ordered electronic spying on two occasions.

The first lasted 10 days. It began immediately after a German terrorist on the German embassy in Stockholm. The raiders took hostages and demanded the release of many suspected terrorists held in West Germany, including those in Stammheim.

Two diplomats were shot and in the raid and later two terrorists were fatally wounded in a gun battle with Swedish police. The second bugging operation went on for 12 days from the end of last November, after two suspected terrorists were arrested. The authorities said that a violent attempt would be made to free them.

The ministers said they had acted in the belief that a justifiable emergency as defined in the criminal code existed, permitting them to deride the bugging. Their admission destroyed at stroke the credibility of the federal government which aims that apart from one case which a nuclear scientist's name had been bugged, there had been no other instances of bugging a home or a cell in West Germany.

The ministers added that Professor Maihofer, the federal interior Minister, had not been officially informed of their action, although it was possible

that he could have learnt about it unofficially.

Professor Maihofer came close to being forced to resign this month after the disclosure that the nuclear scientist's home had been bugged. It was done, the minister said, because the friend of a friend was Herr Hans-Joachim Klein, who took part in a raid on a meeting of ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Vienna in December, 1975.

In a Bundestag debate yesterday, Professor Maihofer excoriated the scientist but defended his own action. He said it was the only case of planning a microphone to occur during his term of office and under his responsibility.

The judicial authority involved in the Stammheim trial is the attorney general's office, which is prosecuting in the state High Court proceedings.

The two state ministers said the bugging had been done by state police on the ground of strong suspicion that the accused had been communicating through their lawyers with accomplices outside the prison in organizing terrorist raids.

All irrelevant tapes had been destroyed, and no information about or from the buggings had been communicated to any participants in the Stammheim proceedings, the ministers said. Only information pertaining to terrorist plans had been retained.

The ministers refused to say whether the microphones were still in place, but said the two buggings would not lead to any consequences for the defence lawyers whose conversations were overheard.

Today's startling official confession confirms a claim made by the defence in court yesterday that their consultations with their clients had been bugged. They demanded that Professor Maihofer should be called as a witness. The court rejected the plea, but today the judges adjourned the case until next Tuesday, at the request of the defence. An investigation was promised.

Giving more help to poor areas of EEC

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, March 17

A greater emphasis on aid in favour of regions with chronic unemployment is among proposals for reform of the EEC's social fund submitted today by the European Commission to the Council of Ministers, which represents the governments of the Nine.

The main purpose of the social fund is to help finance the cost of retraining, and where necessary resending, workers in declining industries. About two million people are estimated to have benefited among those eligible for social fund aid are farmers leaving the land, textile workers, migrants, the handicapped, unemployed under the age of 25, and workers facing redundancy owing to technological advances. This year the fund has allocated 617m units of account (£257m) in the EEC budget.

One of the changes suggested by the new Social Fund Affairs Commissioner, Mr. Henk Vredeling, is that the present limit on the share of the cost of vocational training projects payable out of EEC funds should be raised from 50 per cent to 65 per cent in selected regions.

Mr. Vredeling said Ireland—both the Republic and the north—would certainly qualify. Others likely to benefit would be Greenland, the Italian Mezzogiorno, the French overseas departments and parts of England and Scotland.

Rank and file anger at alienation of left-wing youth shown by riots fails to move party leaders

Rome Communists stand by government pact

From Peter Nichols
Rome, March 17

The minority Christian Democrat Government, and the Communists who have been providing it with crucial parliamentary support, are still feeling the shocks of last week's student riots in Rome and Bologna.

The Communists, who perhaps have the most to lose by the growing alienation of left-wing youth from established parties demonstrated by the riots, are showing the greatest awareness of the problems posed by the new violence.

Their central committee ended a two-day session yesterday with an appeal to young people to isolate the provokers of violence and, in a sign of the heat generated by the debate, circulated an appeal by Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the party secretary, for "reflection and coolness".

The central committee decided, however, that there should be no thought for the time being of withdrawing support for the Government and moving back into opposition. In this sense, Signor Berlinguer's policy was maintained despite the strains to which it is subjected by the rank and file, much of whom cannot see the wisdom of losing the support of many left-wing students in order to keep a weak Christian Democrat Government afloat.

The Christian Democrat right, meanwhile, has had its way in starting on Wednesday a series of meetings with the Socialists in the hope, presumably, of being able to raise some Socialist support to free the Government of reliance on the Communists, the move for the moment looks a forlorn one, and will presumably do nothing to help relations between the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

The Communist difficulties go beyond the frustrations placed on their following and, in particular, on young left-wing sympathizers, by their semi-alliance with the Christian Democrats.

They are now admitting that the decision to aid the Government after the general election last June was made on what proved to be inadequate information on the true nature of the country's economic worries.

That also is causing bitterness, but not to a sufficient extent to suggest to the Communists that they should wash their hands of their indirect role in government for the time being. It could be argued that the more serious the situation, the more they are obliged to play a part.

The outbreak of violence imposes another obligation on them. Many Communists feel that the Bologna and Rome riots last weekend were

engineered by right-wingers with the aim of discrediting Communist administrative qualities because of fear that the party is drawing closer to government.

This view has had its strongest expression from Signor Renato Zangheri, the Communist Mayor of Bologna, a city frequently cited as an example of efficient administration.

He says that his city had been chosen as the scene of disorders last Friday "because the Communists are getting near to entering government and so it is necessary to demonstrate that they are incapable of governing".

The riots, he said, would not have taken place with such single-minded determination if a young student of the extreme left had not first been shot dead. The victim was said to have been killed by a

carabiniere engaged in keeping order, but Signor Zangheri was clearly implying that his death was planned.

Here he is coming near to alleging that a right-wing plan existed for discrediting the left and, with it, the whole attempt at dealing with the country's urgent problems on the basis of an understanding between the Christian Democrats and Communists.

That understanding is now encountering its first serious challenge, not only from within the Christian Democrat Party, from among some of the Communists and, if Signor Zangheri is correct, from conservative interests anxious to shift the country's centre of gravity decisively towards the right.

Meanwhile police today used tear gas to break up a violent clash between right-wing and left-wing students at the Naval Institute in Rome.

Battle lines are drawn for French ballot

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, March 17

Though tactically reunited for the second and decisive ballot of France's municipal elections on Sunday, the parties forming the government majority remain profoundly divided on strategy and objectives. President Giscard d'Estaing and M. Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, both play down these elections and emphasize their local character while M. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, regards them as highly political and a prelude to next year's

parliamentary contest.

"The country has just given the government majority a solemn warning," he told an enthusiastic audience at the Mutualité Hall last night. "The danger of a victory of the left is not distant or hypothetical. We shall not cease to tell Frenchmen and women that the true enemy must be pointed out: the common Socialist-Communist programme. If it is dangerous for our municipalities, it is all the more so for the nation."

The battle lines are now

drawn for next Sunday, after the elimination of those lists which scored less than the required 12.5 per cent of the registered voters. This covers the marginal parties, apart from the ecologists in a few districts of Paris and some of the larger towns. It also includes the tactical withdrawal by the parties of the government majority and the Union of the Left of those lists which came second in the first ballot.

In the case of the Union of the Left, it occurred without a hitch, which is a further demonstration of the strength of the alliance between Socialists and Communists. But in the alliance of the government majority parties there have been some slip-ups, especially in the arrondissement of Paris, where the leader of the Giscardian list, M. Philippe Tollu, refused to withdraw in favour of M. Couve de Murville, the former Prime Minister, and was disowned by M. d'Ornano, the Government's candidate for mayor. It nearly provoked a revolt of the Gaullist in the eighteenth

arrondissement, who had withdrawn in favour of M. d'Ornano. But M. Tollu was brought to heel this afternoon.

Next Sunday's poll will be even more political than last Sunday's, by reason of these withdrawals. There will be straight duels between the majority and the left in 53 out of 63 towns of more than 30,000 inhabitants. In Paris, in 10 districts the Gaullists will face the left; and in five, the majority's colours will be carried by M. d'Ornano's supporters.

Man who handcuffed judges put on trial

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 17

The most elaborate security precautions were taken at the Palais de Justice in Paris today for the trial of Jean-Pierre Willquet, a trial dresser, described by the director of the special branch as "public enemy number one".

He is accused of 21 hold-ups and armed robberies in three years, and of a spectacular escape in full court from this same Palais de Justice in July, 1975, when he took the judge to one of his assessors' hostage, guillotined and seriously injured two gendarmes.

Gendarmes armed with rifles trooped outside the law courts and in the lobbies, and members of the riot squad were on duty on either side of the dock.

The trial, which opened today, expected to last a fortnight at least. Displayed in a glass case in front of the court was arsenal of weapons allegedly used by M. Willquet.

Nearly 100 witnesses were called. The reading of the indictment would have taken three hours had it not been agreed that all the parties concerned be reduced to the consultations alone. Even those took good hour to read.

M. Willquet, aged 32, dark and dashing, with bright blue eyes and a trace of a smile of defiance on his lips, sat self-assured in the dock. Next to him sat eight people charged with complicity, including his wife, Martine, whom he married the same prison two years ago. He was replying calmly to questions of the presiding judge, but refused to comment on a psychiatrist's report that

blamed his overweening ambition for his alleged crimes.

M. Willquet is not regarded by the French underworld as a professional of crime but rather as a dangerous amateur. The raids and hold-ups with which he is charged are said to have reaped a few thousand francs each time, 10,000 francs (about £1,170) at the most.

The trial will be in two parts: first the charges of hold-ups, robberies, escapes from prison and gunfights with the police, and then the spectacular escape from the Palais de Justice, upon which his daredevil reputation largely rests.

Mlle Martine Cabanes met him by chance in a café in 1973. She is accused of having assisted him in all his alleged operations.

She is charged with a key part in the Palais de Justice affair. According to the indictment, she entered the courtroom in a black robe, and, passing for a member of the defence legal team, tossed a loaded pistol to her husband, and brandished a primed grenade while he took two judges hostage, shot at two gendarmes who tried to stop his getaway, injuring them seriously and made off in a waiting car.

The two judges were found handcuffed the same evening in the basement of a flat in an outlying district of Paris.

His wife was arrested earlier, but he escaped for six months the police net thrown all over France to capture him. In December, 1975, he was tracked down to a flat in Paris by Commissioner Broussard, of the anti-gang squad.

Moderates fear Fraga win in Spanish election

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, March 17

Speculation about whether for Suárez, the Spanish Prime Minister, will stand for re-election in the coming election is being fuelled by reports that the Madrid newspapers, as for Manuel Fraga's right-wing coalition, the Popular Alliance, seems to be gaining in popularity.

According to the respected evening newspaper *Información*, Señor Suárez will not stand unless there is a real danger of a resounding victory for Fraga's coalition.

There is a noticeable slump in the popularity of the Popular Party led by Señor Fraga, the former Information Minister, in view of the apparent strength, long before the election campaign is officially due to open, by Señor Suárez's alliance. Señor Cabanilles' party hopes to find the centre from which Señor Fraga drifted to the right.

The chief danger, as one prominent member of the Popular Party sees it, is that Señor Fraga and his largely uneducated Fragaist running mates will manage to take control of the political machinery of the National Movement, the age-based organization which was the only legal political force under Franco. Señor Suárez has promised to neutralize the National Movement, but even if the Government strips away its authority some of its funds, there is critically no way of really disarming the political organ-

ization it controls, and which can easily be taken over by candidates like Señor Fraga—who profess loyalty to the dead dictator.

In rural Spain in particular, the movement is still mighty. In the heyday of the regime, it represented the only stepping stone to power and from its ranks came the appointed officials whose word was virtually law. For the opportunists it also meant wealth or at least well-being.

Under the electoral law, as announced on Wednesday, adjusted proportional system makes the votes cast in the sparsely populated rural provinces more valuable than those cast in the highly industrialized and heavily populated ones.

Most experienced observers agree that the overall tendency in the coming election will be a conservative one, and that is what Señor Fraga, an ambitious and indefatigable politician, is banking on. The chief doubt about his chances is whether he has moved too far right in his zeal to win votes.

Cracks are beginning to appear in the solid blue wall of the Popular Alliance, caused by differences over whether the Spanish Communist Party should be legalized. The right wing of the Popular Alliance insists that the Communists should not be given legal recognition under any circumstances. Moderates in the party believe that the Communists should be recognized but that there should be no political deals.

Thousands of people who don't work for us depend on us for their pensions

More and more companies are finding that running a pension scheme requires a professional fund management team.

Which is why Lloyds Bank Investment Department is now looking after company pension schemes covering thousands of employees working in some of Britain's major companies.

With 30 years' experience in handling pension schemes, currently worth more than £500m, we've built up the investment know-how and the administrative ability to save companies and their executives a lot of work and worry.

If you'd like to find out more about how we can help your company, get in touch with the Chief Investment Manager, Lloyds Bank Investment Department, 34 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8AX. Telephone 01-623 1288.



Lloyds Bank

OVERSEAS

Bitter Rhodesia accuses the US Government of neglecting 'Soviet-inspired' attack on Zaire

From Michael Knipe
Salisbury, March 17

The Rhodesian Government today angrily attacked the United States over its attitudes to southern Africa, accusing President Carter of neglecting to divert world attention from the "Russian-inspired invasion of Zaire" by adopting a critical approach to Rhodesia.

It was curious, said a Government spokesman, that the United States, "which accepted with equanimity a massive international humiliation in Vietnam and has abandoned Angola to the Soviets and Cubans, now presents an extravagant on southern Africa at the United Nations to visit with President Podgorny's visit to Africa, thereby diverting the eyes of the world from the ominous Russian-inspired invasion of Zaire, a trustworthy American ally, and also from the current African tour by Fidel Castro."

The tone of the statement reflects the increasing bitterness of the Rhodesian Government towards the new Carter Administration, particularly after the hard-line pronouncements of Mr Andrew Young,

the United States representative at the United Nations, and the reimposition by the United States of the embargo on chrome imports from Rhodesia.

The bitterness contrasts with the Rhodesian Government's attitude to the previous Administration which, under the guidance of Dr Kissinger, it believed to be relatively sympathetic to its own point of view.

In a second comment—on the Security Council's move to force the closure of Rhodesia's remaining information offices in Washington, Paris and Sydney—the Government spokesman said this would be contrary to the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights concerning freedom of opinion and expression.

Meanwhile, there is speculation in Salisbury about a possible restoration of the political alliance between Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the rival African nationalist leader, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole. Mr Sithole left the Muzorewa faction last September.

An official of the Muzorewa faction, Dr Gordon Chavunduka, has confirmed that negotiations are taking place regarding the possibility of a closer liaison. Both sides say such an alliance would gain them 90 per cent of African support within

the country. Bishop Muzorewa is expected to return to Rhodesia later this month after an absence of seven weeks.

Kinshasa, March 17.—The official Zaire press agency, Asap, said today that invading forces from Angola had occupied three towns in southern Zaire and turned them into minefields. It claimed that 5,000 invaders were led by Cubans and were former guerrillas who served under Moise Tshombe in Katanga, now Zaire's southern province of Shaba.

Reliable sources here said that a second invasion force from Angola has penetrated the western Kasai province and, according to unconfirmed reports, captured the diamond mining town of Tshikapa. The force in Shaba had now pushed 120 miles inside the province and was poised to threaten Kolwezi, a mining town whose population includes 4,000 Belgians, most of them mining engineers.—Reuters and Agence France-Presse.

Luanda, March 17.—The Angolan Defence Ministry has warned Western powers against creating "a new Vietnam" in Zaire, while formally stating for the second time this week that Angola had nothing to do with the invasion of Shaba province.—Agence France-Presse.

68 killed in revenge for Jumblatt murder

Mukhtara, Lebanon, March 17.—At least 68 people have been killed in revenge for yesterday's assassination of Kamal Jumblatt, the leftist leader, well-informed sources said today.

Tens of thousands of people flocked to this mountain village for the funeral of Mr Jumblatt, one of Lebanon's best known politicians who was shot in his car by unknown attackers.

Securian killers seeking revenge struck quickly in the wake of his death, murdering people in the mountains and in Beirut before the Syrian troops of the Arab League peace force could intervene. Christian villagers said they knew of at least 58 Christians killed in the villages around Mukhtara, ancestral domain of the Jumblatt family.

Ten more people were killed in Beirut, informed sources said. Official delegations who came here for the funeral drove past scenes of destruction in the adjoining village of Boume, where burned-out cars lined the streets. At least four bodies lay outside the village. There was no report of any of the killers being caught.

Mr Jumblatt was head of Lebanon's Druze community and acknowledged leader of left-wing factions in the recent civil war. He had many enemies within the political establishment and also among rival clans in the country's 200,000-strong Druze community, followers of an eleventh-century offshoot of Islam.—Reuters.

'Missing hours' riddle of Castro flight

Dar es Salaam, March 17.—Dr Fidel Castro, the Cuban Prime Minister, arrived here today for a five-day official visit. He was welcomed by President Nyerere, tribal dancers and thousands of Tanzanians.

Dr Castro's whereabouts were unexplained after he was reported to have left Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, on the previous leg of his African tour. Senior officials on his aircraft insisted they had left Addis Ababa today and denied speculation that they had gone to Mogadishu in Somalia to mediate in the guerrilla war between the two countries. But they were vague about exactly where Dr Castro had spent yesterday evening.

The Cuban leader, wearing his usual green military fatigues and a pistol, arrived in a Soviet aircraft. He embraced President Nyerere.

Several thousand people on the tarmac and on an observation platform cheered as the two leaders walked arm in arm across the airport.



Young soldiers of the Eritrean Liberation Front are old enough to use Kalashnikov rifles in their desert battle to secede from Ethiopia.

West Bank clash as Arabs mourn

From Eric Marsden
Nablus, March 17

Demonstrations by Arab schoolchildren, some ending in violence, were held in many towns in the occupied West Bank today. They were ostensibly a gesture of mourning for Mr Kamal Jumblatt, the murdered Druze leader who was the ally of the Palestinians in the Lebanese civil war, but developed into the familiar protests against occupation.

In Nablus a procession by students demanding vengeance against the killers dispersed peacefully but in El-Bireh, to the south, there were violent clashes.

Fifteen schoolgirls were taken to hospital, mostly suffering from the effects of tear gas. According to Israeli radio the gas was used when the protesters "degenerated into a demonstration". Mr Suleiman Tawil, the mayor of El-Bireh, alleged, however, that security forces fired the tear gas into the classroom. In a similar incident was reported three days ago from Jenin.

There was also a clash between students and security forces at Halhoul, near Hebron, where troops intercepted a funeral march and smashed a symbolic empty coffin.

In the Druze areas of northern Israel, schools were closed and some people stayed away from work. The Israeli Druze Council condemned the murder and demanded restitution against those responsible. Mr Kamal Mansour, a leader of the

community, said in a broadcast that Mr Jumblatt had been wrongly represented in Israel as an enemy, though he had recognized the Jewish state and was keenly interested in the welfare of its Druze community.

Meanwhile, protests are continuing in Jerusalem and the West Bank about the treatment of Arab prisoners in Israeli jails. The prisoners' authority claims that the second hunger strike by prisoners at Ashkelon south of Tel Aviv has ended with the transfer to other jails of most of the leaders but Arab sources say the remaining prisoners are still refusing solid food.

In the past two days there have been brief sympathy strikes by prisoners at Ramle, Israel's biggest jail, and Ramallah. The Greek Catholic Archbishop of Jerusalem, Mr Hilarion Capucci, who is serving a sentence in Ramle for aiding a terrorist organization, went on hunger strike last week, in solidarity with the Ashkelon prisoners.

A petition by mothers and sisters of the prisoners was handed to the Jerusalem headquarters of the International Red Cross yesterday. They were supported by a joint Arab and Jewish delegation of the Israeli Democratic Women's Movement, a left-wing group which claims widespread support in Galilee.

Mr Rafessam Shaker, the mayor of Nablus, told me today that while the Cairo meeting of the

Palestine National Council had aroused excitement among West Bank Arabs, it was not the main cause of the renewed tension. Continued harassment of Arabs by the security forces, was responsible.

In spite of gloomy reports of resistance by Cairo delegates to any change in the Palestinian charter, Mr Shaker said he expected the meeting would result in a resolution to accept an invitation to the Geneva conference without a prior commitment to recognize Israel. Even if it did not, West Bank residents would continue to support the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Anger at President Carter's proposal to give Israel "defensible borders" has not waned among Arabs, who think he gave undue preference to Israel's demands over Palestinian rights. In turn, Israelis are expressing alarm at Mr Carter's comment that the Palestinians must have their own homeland. Israel contends that the Palestinians belong with Jordan.

Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister, who returned last week from talks with the President, said today he was worried by the text he had seen of Mr Carter's remarks. Mr Menachem Begin, the Likud Opposition leader, called for an information campaign to explain to the Americans that a Palestinian state would be a threat to Israel's existence.

Palestinian welcome for Carter policy

From Robert Fisk,
Cairo, March 17

Mr Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said today that President Carter had touched on the core of the Middle East problem when he spoke in the United States last night of "a homeland" for Palestinian refugees.

President Carter told a meeting in Clinton, Massachusetts, that there had to be secure borders for Israel, but "there has to be a homeland provided for the Palestinian refugees who have suffered so many, many years". However, according to a Reuters report, presidential press secretary Mr Jody Powell said today that the word homeland "has no particular significance". Mr Carter was merely reiterating that the Palestinians must have a place to call "home".

The statement was generally welcomed by Palestinian leaders attending the Palestine National Council meeting here, although there were objections to the word "refugees".

Mr Abu Daoud, for instance, the man popularly believed to have planned the operation at the Munich Olympics in 1972 in which Israeli athletes were killed, said that President Carter "must understand that we as Palestinians, have a land and are not a revolution, not just refugees".

In the council chamber, however, Mr Arafat referred to the President's speech as an important step, and there is no doubt that he and other delegates have been much relieved by the statement. To some of them, it makes up for President Carter's suggestion a week ago that Israel should be given extra-territorial defensive positions after a Middle East peace agreement.

Mr Arafat addressed the council for four hours this morning and he implied once again that the Palestinians would like an invitation to a Geneva peace conference, although he appears to have gone to some lengths to keep his options open.

According to Mr Mahmoud Labadi, the council spokesman, Mr Arafat said of such an invitation: "We do not say 'No' because we do not want to close the door, and we do not say 'Yes' because this reveals the price."

Mr Arafat also said he opposes the idea of a Palestinian government-in-exile, which could have facilitated the Palestinians' invitation to Geneva, but Mr Labadi said very deliberately that Mr Arafat's views could be overruled in the council. Apparently Mr Arafat wanted to make his face in public that he did in private and intended that his views should be overruled.

Mr Labadi disclosed the council's reservations about the Carter statement when he declared at a small press conference this afternoon that the American President "did not define clearly and frankly, what he meant by a homeland".

Mr Daoud said that he did not think Mr Carter's words represented a change in American policy. The President, he said, wanted to cover up his previous statement on the Middle East which had "provoked the Arab states".

S African court frees men facing death

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, March 17

The Appellate Division of the South African Supreme Court today freed two members of the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) who had been sentenced to death.

The decision was made on the grounds that a police informer in the defence lawyers' office had leaked information about their case to the security police. Mr Justice Rumpff, the Chief Justice, described the police action as "an utterly gross irregularity".

Mr Aaron Mushimba and Mr Henry Shikongo were sentenced to death last May after being found guilty of taking part in "terroristic activities" in Namibia (South-West Africa). They were the first to be sentenced to death under South Africa's Terrorism Act.

Mr Mushimba was found guilty of buying a Land-Rover and handing it over to people whose aim was to overthrow the administration of the territory by force. Mr Shikongo was found guilty of transporting three men who are alleged to have assassinated the former Ovambo leader, Chief Filemon Elifas, in August, 1975.

Two female members of

Swapo who had been given prison sentences in the same case were also ordered today to be set free. However, police sources predicted that all four would be re-detained on different charges as soon as they were released.

In his 33-page judgment, Mr Justice Rumpff said that Mrs Elsie Ellis, who worked as a receptionist and clerk for the lawyers acting for the four accused, was a police informer.

She had approached the secretary of one of the firm's partners and asked her for copies of confidential documents concerning the case. Mrs Ellis had then passed these on to Captain Nel, a security police officer.

It was further disclosed that one of the firm's partners, Mr Smit, also worked for the security police.

The judge ruled that the complete elimination of privilege between the accused and the defence lawyers was an extremely serious irregularity which undoubtedly affected the proceedings. The nature and extent of the breach of privilege meant that the appellants' protection before and during the trial had "totally disappeared through the actions of the security police".

Ugandan bishops meet President

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, March 17

The 10 remaining Anglican bishops in Uganda met President Amin in Kampala today, and, according to Uganda radio, were given an assurance that he is not against Christians and fully supports freedom of worship.

It was the first meeting between the bishops and President Amin since the death in Kampala a month ago of Dr Janani Lumum, Archbishop of Uganda. Since then four bishops have fled the country and one has been deported.

The remaining bishops, led by the Right Rev Silvano Wani, Bishop of Northern Uganda, were said by the radio to have thanked President Amin for his "humanitarian policy of freedom of worship" and told him they were shocked by the call by Kenyan bishops for an international police force to move against his regime.

Meanwhile seven Ugandans were reported to have been shot dead by Ugandan troops today while attempting to smuggle coffee in small boats across Lake Victoria to western Kenya.



Eastern spices

The inscrutable Orient. Savour it now. The lands of all seasons. Provocative sunsets. Mystic dawns. Scenes in silhouette that awaken the pulses. The stage of Asia is set. Let Thai bring up the curtain for you. Beautifully. With smiling Royal Orchid Service, connoisseur's cuisine and the friendly people of beautiful Thai. The spice of life.

Beautiful Thai



Thai
AIR AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL LTD.

Envoy calls on Britain to curb Arab boycott

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

A stretch of "waste land" exists in Anglo-Israeli relations, Mr Gideon Rafael, the outgoing Israeli Ambassador, said in London yesterday. "It is the area infected by what is called the Arab boycott, which it would be more correct to name the Arab economic warfare", he said.

Mr Rafael, who leaves shortly after three years at the Israeli Embassy, said that British-Israeli relations had made a healthy recovery after the low point at the end of 1973, and were now solid, comprehensive and comprehensive.

He said of the boycott that it was not only a refusal of the Arab states to trade with Israel but the extension of this policy into the economic life of countries completely uninvolved in the conflict.

"The introduction of Arab economic warfare into third countries and the imposition of

their self-made rules over war on others is not only a severe breach of neutrality, but affects the free flow of commerce and the treaty obligations of member states of the European Community."

The Foreign Office was continuing to authenticate boycott documents for British firms trading with the Arab world. The British Government, he said, had repeatedly stated its "ideological opposition" to the boycott, "but so far no effective steps have been taken to curb boycott practices and to encourage the commercial community to resist them."

Mr Rafael pointed out that countries such as the United States, Canada and Holland had refused to cooperate with the boycott. He hoped that upon further consideration Britain would wish to find ways and means to narrow the existing gap between principle and practice.

He paid tribute to British support of Soviet Jewry.

British plane spotters are charged with spying

From Our Correspondent
Athens, March 17

Five young Britons who came to Greece on an aircraft spotting holiday and today under the espionage provisions of the Greek penal code. Their trial was postponed until tomorrow because there was no interpreter in court.

Kieron Pilbeam, Roy Sturges, Christopher Knott, Christopher Taylor and Timothy Blyth Spearman sat in the dock of the Athens court of misdemeanours briefly while the presiding judge argued with their Greek lawyer. Then the judge turned to the defendants and told them in English: "Tomorrow here at 12 o'clock."

The indictment said that the five had violated the law concerning the unauthorized sketching of fortified military positions. The maximum penalty is two years in prison.

It added that they had attempted to "sketch and observe" the layout of nine military airfields as well as to make notes on installations and on the number and type of military aircraft they saw.

However, they did not complete the commission of the offence because they realized that they were under surveillance by the security authorities, so that for reasons beyond their control the act was not completed.

The accusation is formulated so as to imply that the defendants were aware of the illegality of their action, but the charge is weakened by the statement that the offence was not completed.

If they receive sentences of less than a year, they may be allowed to substitute fines, in which case they would probably be released.

President's hearty welcome in Massachusetts shows strength of popular support

From Patrick Brogan
Clinton, Massachusetts,
March 17

President Carter is still making "campaign" speeches, and everyone loves it. He came to Clinton yesterday, to attend a Town Meeting set up specially for his benefit, and answered questions from the residents on a variety of subjects without once being driven to novelty.

This is only to be expected. He gives two press conferences a month, attends public meetings and answers people on the telephone; the purpose of all this is not to make news but to convey to people the idea that he is in control, that he is keeping his campaign promises and that they were right to vote him into office.

It seems to be working, and it seems that Mr Carter is building up for himself a degree of support independent of Congress and the other centres of power in the country.

Clinton gathered to meet him in the evening. The lucky ones, about 850, had won tickets to the meeting in a lottery last week. The women were green, in honour of St Patrick, and the President had a green carnation in his buttonhole in the same cause.

The audience was one of the most enthusiastic the President has met outside Plain Georgia. They cheered him with wild enthusiasm when his entrance was announced, even though they were all facing the wrong way, towards the back of the hall, expecting him to enter there. When he appeared on the platform at the front, waving at 800 backs, they laughed at the mistake and cheered the louder.

He was asked 13 questions in all, most of which were not the sort of thing he is asked at press conferences. The man who won the most applause asked whether Clinton could be linked with the nearest motorway.

The President defended his policies on human rights (and said that he would speak out on human rights in Northern Ireland, without saying why), and was asked two questions by schoolgirls, one of whom wanted to know whether it was worth working to get into college.

He was asked about controlling spills from oil tankers, about conscription, abortion, the Middle East, the problems of small businessmen and whether the federal Government would help to finance the development of central Clinton.

The story, though, is not what Mr Carter said last night: he has said it all hundreds of times before—apart from the remarks on downtown Clinton, but what is significant was the way he was received. Some of his questioners, and the city fathers who introduced him, were effusively complimentary about his honesty, his powers of leadership, his moral qualities and his sincerity of purpose.

Indeed, Mr Carter does seem to be winning popularity wherever he goes and whatever he does these days. The only exception is Congress, where he continues to find difficulties, and this partly explains his need for popular approval.

A number of congressmen were at the Clinton meeting, including Senator Edward Kennedy, who was cheered when Mr Carter mentioned him.

It is no coincidence that Mr Carter's first political trip out of Washington since taking office should bring him to Massachusetts and then to West Virginia. The former is the home state of Mr Tim O'Neill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the latter the state of Senator Robert Byrd, Democratic leader in the Senate.

The President wants to work with them two men, but he does not want to replace them right in the thick interest to work with him. He is doing quite well in that respect.

هكذا من الأصيل

OVERSEAS

Palestinians welcome Carter for peace policy

Broken promises charge levelled

Opposition by Mrs Gandhi before India's second day at polls

From Richard Wigg
Jhi, March 17

While the country took a rest on voting, Mrs Gandhi, the Prime Minister, hit out hard against Opposition leaders today "trying to create indiscipline, chaos and anarchy" during the election campaign. She accused them of breaking promises given to the Government when the emergency had to be relaxed. They had agreed to make electoral capital out of family planning and the ruralisation programme.

Speaking at Misrikh, in Uttar Pradesh, the Prime Minister did not spare the press, according to Samachar, the Indian news agency. Lumping it with the Opposition, she accused it of publishing all sorts of rumours and other news which is not reliable.

Assurances had been given by the Opposition and the press to publish anything "detrimental to the national interest," she said. Her words could be a warning to Opposition leaders.

After a record turnout in several constituencies of northern India and in urban areas generally yesterday, voting resumes tomorrow. Under India's rigorous system, with polling over four days, both Government and Opposition voting machines can take a "second bite at the cherry".

Counting will not begin until Sunday, but the national party managers can evidently form a view both from yesterday's

turnout figures and from reports from their workers outside the polling booths.

Roughly 40 per cent of the 319 million electorate will be eligible to vote tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday, according to the areas. The staggering is for administrative reasons—in the case of the two heavily populated northern states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar it helps to enable sufficient police to be concentrated around the 85 constituencies as polling takes place.

The prevailing impression from the first day is that the Opposition has made gains in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, but that the Congress Party is holding its ground in several southern states.

Mr L. K. Advani, general secretary of the Janata Party, the Opposition alliance, today speculated on a "bandwagon" effect, which would benefit the Opposition. "We are telling our workers they must go all out to get a maximum of voters to the polls now for we believe the higher the voting the more it favours us."

The Opposition's goal must be to obtain around 375 seats of the 542 in Parliament for the Janata alliance, which groups the breakaway Congress for Democracy, certain state parties and the Marxist Communists, in order to have a two-thirds majority to repeal the amendments to the constitution passed last November.

Although violence marred the first day in Bihar and West Bengal, both Congress and Opposition leaders were relieved by the relatively peaceful voting elsewhere. There was no need to call in men of the paramilitary border security force or the central reserve police and voters could go to the polls free of the fear of intimidation.

Delhi, March 17.—The election commission today ordered new voting in eight constituencies in four states after disturbances at 18 polling stations yesterday. The states are Bihar, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Six people were killed and several injured in clashes yesterday. Polling booths were attacked and ballot boxes damaged in Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

While the Prime Minister was complaining elsewhere of the behaviour of the press in the election run-up, Mrs Parvati Mukherjee, General Secretary of the Congress Party, told Congress-led Government would not again impose curbs on the press. Saying "let us forgive and forget," she emphasized that Congress believed in freedom of the press and freedom of expression. At the same time she reminded the press that it should also realize its obligations and function in a responsible manner.—Agence France-Press.

Luxurious homes, food and drink at wedding parties and funeral wreaths are barred by law

S Korea curbs lavish display

From Peter Hazelhurst
Seoul, March 17

As South Korea enters a new period of prosperity under an unbridled system of capitalism, its austere leader is waging a new campaign, but this time not against his political opponents but against a new affluent sector of society whose ostentatious style of life threatens to emphasize the gap between the rich and the poor.

Although President Park Chung Hee is a staunch champion of capitalism, his methods of discouraging an over display of wealth are unique and, ironically, as one businessman puts it, bordering on an extreme form of socialism.

He has just prohibited the rich from building new large and luxurious houses. Those who live in such houses are under pressure to move into more modest dwellings.

Regulations against extravagant spending on family ceremonies, big receptions, weddings and funerals, have been in force for several years but the law has hardly been implemented.

However, new restrictions on the rich were ordered earlier this year. President Park said then that an ostentatious style of life would provoke resentment among the poor and disrupt the Government's efforts in promoting a sense of national unity.

The son of a peasant, President Park was schooled under the austere discipline of the former Japanese Imperial

Army. He told the nation: "It is not good to squander money, even though one has plenty of money and earned it honestly. We must discard the notion that one should be free from censure, even if one squanders one's own money away. We should bear in mind that there are still many poor and disadvantaged people in our neighbourhoods. Ostentatious expenditure is tantamount to hurting all-out national unity."

It is understood that President Park, who maintains a frugal style of life in his private official residence, decided to act against extravagance after touring Seoul's wealthy suburb of Dongbong, Koreans claim that the President was shocked when he learnt that one of his close associates had built an escalator in his private residence.

Expenditure on wedding and funeral ceremonies is strictly controlled by law. The regulations prohibit offering food and drink to guests at wedding halls. Funeral parlours are prohibited from displaying pointed plants and wreaths. A traditional Asian custom of offering return gifts to wedding guests has been banned.

Under recent measures the maximum size of new houses, including garden space, will be limited to 1,000 square yards. Owners of luxury houses are being urged to move into more modest ones and let their properties to foreigners and embassies.

A senior government official explained: "There is no law to force them out of their homes. But there are other pressures—businessmen who defy the orders could find that government licences or loans might be withdrawn. There is also the threat of rigid tax inspections."

Owners of new cars—another luxury item in South Korea—have to purchase bonds to finance housing development in poor areas.

Examples of what officials define as an extravagant life style are heated swimming pools, imported furniture, escalators in private homes and excessive light fittings.

Mr Byong Hoon Chun, the director general of the Ministry of Social Affairs, said that the department intended to tighten up regulations against expensive weddings, funerals and receptions.

"We will send teams of inspectors out to observe ceremonies this year. We have also banned the rich from constructing large and extravagant tombstones. At present punishment ranges from a fine of £400 or a maximum of one year's imprisonment."

He added that the measures might astound a Western mind but the regulations were vital to promoting social harmony in South Korea. "Under our old traditions the poor would use all their savings and borrow vast sums of money to finance lavish wedding or funeral ceremonies. They had to if they did not want to lose face."

Prague appeal for help to fellow Communists

Prague, March 17.—Eleven members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's Central Committee of 1969 have written an appeal to other European Communists condemning their own country's campaign against the organizers of the Charter 77 human rights manifesto.

In a letter made available to Western correspondents here, the 11 said that the repression of the Charter signatories contradicted "the spirit and the explicitly formulated conclusions" of last June's meeting of European Communist leaders in East Berlin. That summit had recommended ratification of, and strict adherence to, the international declarations of human rights drafted by the United Nations.

The appeal condemned what it called the police repression, press campaign and other actions taken against the signatories of the Charter which called on the Czechoslovak Government to implement in full the United Nations declarations it had ratified last year.

Communist parties were asked to use "all practical measures which you can muster to help the Czechoslovak Communist Party to proceed in harmony with the political spirit of the conclusions of the (East Berlin) conference."

The signatories of the letter were all ousted from the central committee in 1969 after the short-lived liberal era of Mr Alexander Dubcek. They included Mr Jiri Hajek, Foreign Minister at the time, four party secretaries, Mr Zdenek Mlynar, Mr Vaclav Slavik, Mr Bohumil Simon and Mr Josef Spacek, and a former member of the party's ruling presidium, Mr Frantisek Krigel.

Today, the Communist Party newspaper Rude Pravo published its first report on the death last Sunday of Professor Jan Patocka, a principal spokesman for the Charter movement. It said the professor's associates had put him in the front line of the Charter campaign although they knew from the Western press that he was "ill, old and exhausted".

Despite knowing that last December he had suffered a serious cardiac attack, young and healthy organizers of the Charter had "egged him on in this fight against the people," the paper said. Some of his friends had even cynically stated that "if he would die it would help us".

The Western press and television had used his death to step up "their anti-Czechoslovak campaign"—Reuters.

Journalists oppose Chile censorship

Santiago, March 17.—A new military order requiring official clearance for all new publications is a limitation on constitutional rights, the National Press Association said today.

The order was issued last Friday by the military emergency zone commander for Santiago. The capital was declared an emergency zone when the armed forces overthrew the late President Allende in September, 1973.

Prior authorization by military authorities is now required for the founding, editing, publication, circulation, distribution and marketing of any new newspaper, magazine, periodical or other printed matter. Prior government consent is also required to import and market foreign books, newspapers and magazines.—AP.

China executes 29 in clampdown

Peking, March 17.—Twenty-nine people are reported to have been executed in Shanghai and Canton as China's law-and-order campaign gathers momentum.

The Shanghai Supreme Court sentenced 26 "active counter-revolutionary" criminals to death, and travellers said three Chinese had been executed for espionage in Canton. Executions have also been reported in other cities as the authorities punished last year's political upheavals and widespread provincial unrest.

An official notice in a Shanghai street listed 53 convicted criminals, according to sources who read the announcement. They said 26 were ordered to be executed immediately. Other death sentences were commuted and some people have been granted two years' probation to "rebuild themselves."

Of the 26, only two were guilty of actual political crimes. One was said to have hampered criticism of the purged Gang of Four radicals by Mao's widow, Chiang Ching-kuo, and the other to have opposed the policy of sending educated youths to the countryside. The others faced various charges, including murder, stealing mail and looting grain stores.

The Shanghai Supreme Court announcement said the cases had been debated by factory workers and peasants in accordance with Chinese law. Sentences were based on "Central Committee directives on handling counter-revolutionaries".

Travellers arriving in Peking said one of the three men executed in Canton had been under arrest for two years.

Last week nine people were reported to have been executed in the eastern city of Hangchow, mostly for political offences. Travellers have also

seen death notices in central Changsha and Wuhan.

Supporters of the Gang of Four have been accused of inciting factionalism and disorder in about half of China's provinces last year. In a few areas, the military has been mobilized and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has ordered a purge of radical activists.

Meanwhile, reliable sources in Peking have confirmed rumours that Mr Teng Hsiao-Ping, the former Vice-President, spent four months at a hot springs resort near Canton after being toppled from power last year.

Mr Teng, who is expected to be rehabilitated soon, was in Canton as guest of General Hsu Ping, the influential Canton military region commander, the sources said.

Analysts here are suggesting that General Hsu may become Defence Minister. There is increasing speculation that high appointments are imminent.—Reuters.

Editor accuses Singapore of contempt for press

Hongkong, March 17.—The editor of the Far Eastern Economic Review has replied to allegations made against him by the Singapore Government, including the charge that he disseminated his taped account of a private talk with Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Singapore Prime Minister.

In this week's edition, the editor, Mr Derek Davies, described as a lie a Singapore Home Ministry statement that his taped comments, recorded after a meeting with Mr Lee a year ago, were made for a "wide and indeterminate audience."

Commenting on this point and the ministry allegation that he knew the tape must cause mischief between the leaders of Singapore and Malaysia, Mr Davies wrote: "This is positively breathtaking, on a par with the Goebbels philosophy that 'any lie will be believed if it is big enough'."

Mr Davies said that Mr Lee "has always reserved a special contempt for the press, hardly mitigated by the level to which he has reduced it in Singapore."

He added that his magazine's lawyers had advised him that recent statements by the Singapore Home Ministry and two detainees, including a former Review correspondent, Mr Arun Senkuntavan, contained several libels.

Mr Davies wrote that in attacking the Review, Singapore was attacking a magazine which backed Mr Lee's treatment of hard-core Communists and those who wished to overthrow governments by force.

"He is attacking a magazine which over the years, week by week, has faithfully charted Singapore's progress," he added. "Because of the controversy, Mr Davies has sought Singapore's permission to publish his tape in full.—Reuters."

Russians reject protest over detained Jew

By David Watts

The Soviet Embassy in London yesterday refused to accept a letter of protest over the arrest of Mr Anatoly Shcharansky, the Jewish activist detained in Moscow on Tuesday.

His brother-in-law, Mr Mikhail Stiglitz, tried to give it to a second secretary who refused it, asking: "Do you know he is a criminal?"

Mr Shcharansky, who is in Lefortovo prison in Moscow, is under investigation for espionage and anti-Soviet propaganda and activities. He is one of an unofficial group monitoring Soviet implementation of the human rights provisions of the Helsinki accord.

When he applied for a visa to emigrate to Israel in 1973, it was refused and he was subsequently dismissed from his job. His wife, whom he married in 1974, was allowed to leave for Israel.

Mr Stiglitz spoke yesterday of an anti-semitic campaign in the Soviet Union which was reaching such a pitch that activists in the capital feared mass arrests.

"We're now in a critical position," he told a press conference. "Yesterday Shcharansky was arrested, tomorrow

Mr Stiglitz: his letter not welcome at embassy.

they could arrest all of us. And if there's no immediate reaction from the rest of the world the Russians they will do just what they want."

Amsterdam, March 17.—Dr Mikhail Shtern, freed by the Soviet authorities on Tuesday after serving almost three years of an eight-year sentence for allegedly taking bribes at his practice in the Ukraine, is in reasonable condition, his son Viktor said today.

Sex Discrimination

How equal are your opportunities?



Jenny Cahill helped a London woman in a planning office get equal pay.



Mike Dodd helps ensure that jobs are advertised fairly to both sexes.



Mary Heaton helped a working wife get a personal loan in her own right.



Alan Robinson is checking that employers will offer women equal job opportunities.



Mary Alexander is helping married women get their fair share of job retraining grants.

These free leaflets explain how the Sex Discrimination and Equal Pay Acts affect you. Tick the ones you want and post the coupon today to:

Department C,
Equal Opportunities
Commission, Overseas
House, Quay Street,
Manchester M3 3HN

A Guide to the Sex Discrimination Act 1975
A detailed 54 page explanation of the Act.

A Short Guide to the Sex Discrimination Act 1975

*or Equal Opportunities Commission for Northern Ireland, Information Centre, Lindsay House, Callender Street, Belfast BT1 5DT.

Guide for Employers
Guide for Employees
Equal Opportunities: Education
Housing, Goods, Facilities and Services
Equal Pay for women: What you should know about it.
A Guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970.

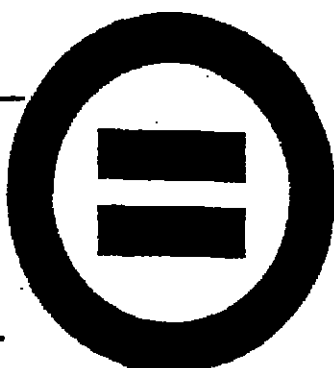
BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms

Name

Address

Occupation



Equal Opportunities Commission

Unfortunately not everyone is getting the opportunities that are legally theirs. The Equal Opportunities Commission is there to help people who have been discriminated against because of their sex.

These are just a few of the Commission's staff. In the last year they have advised on thousands of cases.

They've helped get satisfaction for people who've faced discrimination in applying for jobs, gaining promotion, going to college, obtaining loans and mortgages or just getting a drink in a pub. And they've helped people to get equal pay too.

If you feel you've been discriminated against just because you're a woman, or a man, there's something you can do about it right now. Fill in and post the coupon. We'll send you brochures explaining what action you should take.

After that if you still need further advice and help, write to Jill Andrews at the EOC outlining your problem.

The Sex Discrimination and Equal Pay Acts are designed to help and protect you.

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1088 (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square)

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1088 (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square)

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1088 (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square)

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1088 (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square)

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1088 (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square)

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1088 (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square)

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1088 (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square)

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1088 (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square)

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1088 (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square)

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1088 (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square)

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1088 (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square)

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1088 (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square)

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1088 (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square)

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1088 (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square)

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1088 (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square)

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1088 (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square)

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1088 (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square)

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1088 (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square)

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1088 (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square)

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1088 (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square) **THE ROYAL OPERA** *Don Giovanni* (Garden Square)

THEATRES

REGENT, 321 2707, Evening 8.30 **OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME**

REGENT, 321 2707, Evening 8.30 **OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME**

REGENT, 321 2707, Evening 8.30 **OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME**

REGENT, 321 2707, Evening 8.30 **OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME**

REGENT, 321 2707, Evening 8.30 **OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME**

REGENT, 321 2707, Evening 8.30 **OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME**

REGENT, 321 2707, Evening 8.30 **OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME**

REGENT, 321 2707, Evening 8.30 **OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME**

REGENT, 321 2707, Evening 8.30 **OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME**

REGENT, 321 2707, Evening 8.30 **OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME**

REGENT, 321 2707, Evening 8.30 **OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME**

REGENT, 321 2707, Evening 8.30 **OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME**

REGENT, 321 2707, Evening 8.30 **OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME**

REGENT, 321 2707, Evening 8.30 **OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME**

REGENT, 321 2707, Evening 8.30 **OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME**

REGENT, 321 2707, Evening 8.30 **OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME**

REGENT, 321 2707, Evening 8.30 **OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME**

REGENT, 321 2707, Evening 8.30 **OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME**

REGENT, 321 2707, Evening 8.30 **OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME**

REGENT, 321 2707, Evening 8.30 **OVER 1,000 PERFORMANCES** **LET MY PEOPLE COME**

THE ARTS

Facade for SIX

A performance of *Facade* with six reciters will be given in the presence of the composer on Tuesday at 8 pm in the Fishmongers' Hall, London Bridge. On this occasion the Park Lane Group will present a gala concert and reception in celebration of the twenty-fifth birthday of its president, Sir William Walton.

Distinctions past interpreters of the Sitwell-Walton entertainment will include Annette Crosbie, Fenella Fielding, Annie Ross, Colin Graham, Alvin Liddell and Denis Quilley. The original instrumentation will be played by the Park Lane Music Players, directed by John Dankworth.

Works by Walton also constitute the first half of the concert.

Works by Walton also constitute the first half of the concert.

Works by Walton also constitute the first half of the concert.

Works by Walton also constitute the first half of the concert.

Works by Walton also constitute the first half of the concert.

Works by Walton also constitute the first half of the concert.

Works by Walton also constitute the first half of the concert.

Works by Walton also constitute the first half of the concert.

Works by Walton also constitute the first half of the concert.

Works by Walton also constitute the first half of the concert.

Works by Walton also constitute the first half of the concert.

Works by Walton also constitute the first half of the concert.

Works by Walton also constitute the first half of the concert.

Works by Walton also constitute the first half of the concert.

Works by Walton also constitute the first half of the concert.

Works by Walton also constitute the first half of the concert.

Bedroom Farce

Lyttelton

Irving Wardle

Some notion of what Alan Ayckbourn has in store can be gleaned from the fact that although the cast consists of four couples, Timothy O'Brien and Tazewell Firth's set has only three bedrooms. Someone is going to get left out. And you would be right in deducing that the play marks the return of Ayckbourn the virtuoso technician and comic gymnast.

Already two years old, the play may not represent his present line of work, but it is as funny as anything he has written. Not that the piece is simply a musical-chairs exercise. It also finds room for the kind of desperate people who have been wandering through his recent, more wintry comedies; and nowhere more obviously than in the case of the couple who have nowhere to go.

Susanah and Trevor are a joint embodiment of that recurring Ayckbourn figure, the impossible friend: she is a farcical counterpart of the seductive Eva from *Absurd Person Singular*, and he is a monstrous development from Norman and the bereaved Colin in *Absent Friends*. Not surprisingly, their marriage is hastening towards the rocks, and the play depicts an endless night in which they inflict their miseries on their nearest and dearest at three addresses.

The bedrooms belong to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage.

The bedrooms belong to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage.

The bedrooms belong to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage.

The bedrooms belong to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage.

The bedrooms belong to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage.

The bedrooms belong to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage.

The bedrooms belong to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage.

The bedrooms belong to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage.

The bedrooms belong to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage.

The bedrooms belong to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage.

The bedrooms belong to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage.

The bedrooms belong to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage.

The bedrooms belong to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage.

The bedrooms belong to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage.

The bedrooms belong to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage, to Trevor's parents, to marriage.



Michael Gough and Joan Hickson

Photograph by Anthony Crickmay

giving Malcolm and Kate, against whom the marauding couple launch the night's havoc with a screaming row that brings festivities to an abrupt end and leaves the prospect of an early night for one and all. Trust Ayckbourn to dispatch the offstage party trick in a single scene and then move on.

The two wreckers have hardly started. Dividing forces, Susanah invades the parents'

house, expelling the old father to a damp spare room and punishing his wife with nightmare hysterics, while Trevor encamps with the girlfriend, driving her mad with his husband's paroxysms of murderous fury. Thence, they team up again to visit new tortures upon the luckless party-givers.

As one superb instance of Ayckbourn's craftsmanship, consider the mystery box lying

downstage in Malcolm's bedroom at the start of the play: a "surprise", he says, for his wife. In the aftermath of the party he drags it outside and turns it into a brilliant blue with a disconcerting effect. Finally yields a rickety dressing table: Trevor returns, and with one much of those faltering bands, the whole contraption collapses into its original components. As much as anything,

for the fraught threatings with which the contemporary rube celebrates the relationship between the sexes.

So it came as a considerable surprise to discover that *Facade* seems to have required her world with characters whose loins throb like ship's boilers. And that in such literary matters as the symbolism of express trains and stallions, she has a train of speed which leaves even the most astute of us waiting for romance, but given a heroine whose idea of a fun holiday was maintaining cocaine as a prelude to chucking her maidenhead on the everlasting bonfire, I waited in vain. True, she ended up happily married to a chicken farmer in grooves and a tin vizzor, but her journey to that dull haven had been anything but romantic.

Melodramatic, yes. And what splendid melodrama it all was, cast and played with such consummate craft that the card-

board characters were imbued with just enough life to dance their formal, stylized patterns without ever falling into the danger of credibility; for their preposterousness was their joy. Desires, desires, desires, all worked and interworked to the same exotic end, translating purple prose into three dimensions with tact and deftness and, above all, confidence, because one uncertain step, one overdone gesture, one exaggerated gesture, one shriek or whimper too many, and the icing would have shattered into archness.

One doubt, though, I admired the style, the wit, the consistency, the sheer professionalism. But I am, and Ethel M. Dell was, and I wonder how those for whom I wrote the original reacted to this adaptation. I would guess that their eyes were dry at the end of it all, and that was never the way their eyes were supposed to be.

Gary Sherwood's *Kupaki*, a courting dance, was the most shapely contribution but without much individuality. The remaining pieces were all duets: one where they did *tours chantés* in white pyjamas, one where they stretched and fell over, one where two women flopped all over each other. Not inspiring. The company has several new dancers, who look personable, but one will be able to judge their dancing better when they have something better to do.

The company, founded in 1971 by the Russian prima ballerina, Galina Samsova, and her husband/partner Andre Prokorysky, is disbanding because of rising costs and a lack of general financial support despite growing audience appreciation.

The company, founded in 1971 by the Russian prima ballerina, Galina Samsova, and her husband/partner Andre Prokorysky, is disbanding because of rising costs and a lack of general financial support despite growing audience appreciation.

The company, founded in 1971 by the Russian prima ballerina, Galina Samsova, and her husband/partner Andre Prokorysky, is disbanding because of rising costs and a lack of general financial support despite growing audience appreciation.

The company, founded in 1971 by the Russian prima ballerina, Galina Samsova, and her husband/partner Andre Prokorysky, is disbanding because of rising costs and a lack of general financial support despite growing audience appreciation.

The company, founded in 1971 by the Russian prima ballerina, Galina Samsova, and her husband/partner Andre Prokorysky, is disbanding because of rising costs and a lack of general financial support despite growing audience appreciation.

The company, founded in 1971 by the Russian prima ballerina, Galina Samsova, and her husband/partner Andre Prokorysky, is disbanding because of rising costs and a lack of general financial support despite growing audience appreciation.

The company, founded in 1971 by the Russian prima ballerina, Galina Samsova, and her husband/partner Andre Prokorysky, is disbanding because of rising costs and a lack of general financial support despite growing audience appreciation.

The company, founded in 1971 by the Russian prima ballerina, Galina Samsova, and her husband/partner Andre Prokorysky, is disbanding because of rising costs and a lack of general financial support despite growing audience appreciation.

The company, founded in 1971 by the Russian prima ballerina, Galina Samsova, and her husband/partner Andre Prokorysky, is disbanding because of rising costs and a lack of general financial support despite growing audience appreciation.

The company, founded in 1971 by the Russian prima ballerina, Galina Samsova, and her husband/partner Andre Prokorysky, is disbanding because of rising costs and a lack of general financial support despite growing audience appreciation.

The company, founded in 1971 by the Russian prima ballerina, Galina Samsova, and her husband/partner Andre Prokorysky, is disbanding because of rising costs and a lack of general financial support despite growing audience appreciation.

The company, founded in 1971 by the Russian prima ballerina, Galina Samsova, and her husband/partner Andre Prokorysky, is disbanding because of rising costs and a lack of general financial support despite growing audience appreciation.

The company, founded in 1971 by the Russian prima ballerina, Galina Samsova, and her husband/partner Andre Prokorysky, is disbanding because of rising costs and a lack of general financial support despite growing audience appreciation.

The company, founded in 1971 by the Russian prima ballerina, Galina Samsova, and her husband/partner Andre Prokorysky, is disbanding because of rising costs and a lack of general financial support despite growing audience appreciation.

The company, founded in 1971 by the Russian prima ballerina, Galina Samsova, and her husband/partner Andre Prokorysky, is disbanding because of rising costs and a lack of general financial support despite growing audience appreciation.

A marvellous way to do Massenet

Werther Coliseum

William Mann

It is easy to scoff at Massenet's *Werther*, and indeed the Goethe novel upon which the libretto is based (Thackeray's cheap jibe is regularly bawled out). I hope not to be alone in loving it dearly, admiring it more than the other Massenet operas known to me, and considering it still, after many hearings, as touching and captivating as late nineteenth-century opera as any after Verdi's *Otello*, on a par with Puccini's *La Bohème* (composed four years later and, like all Puccini, much influenced by Massenet).

Three French authors worked on the libretto, and greatly skilled it is, even if the final scene of Werther's death far outstrips its welcome. Three romantic leading roles are balanced by a charming part for the bumbling Magistrate (*Bailli* in French) and his two gourmandising friends, as well as a brood of lively children.

For devotees of Massenet's *Werther* the crown of the opera is the third act where Charlotte rereads the absent Werther's letters, diverse in mood, breaks into tears when her vivacious young sister mentions his name, implores God to take pity on her suffering in an aria of last-ditch pious determination which sustains her honour when Werther returns from the exile imposed by her sense of duty as another man's wife.

It was for this superb act one marvellous scene after another, that we welcomed the news of the English National Opera's new production with Dame Janet Baker as Charlotte, an inspired piece of casting. Ex-

pectations were not disappointed, far surpassed indeed, when the production was unveiled on Wednesday at a silver jubilee gala premiere attended by Princess Margaret. Dame Janet brought all the touching eloquence, the nobility of soul, and the sense of fun, to the act which blends them so cogently. She was girlish charm itself in the first act, cooing to the children and flirting gently with her escort to the ball. She made unusually much of her scenes outside the church in Act II. If she could not redeem the last scene, at least she sang it superbly.

For *Werther* is more than his third act, just as it is more than a vehicle for a high mezzo. At the Coliseum Charles Mackerras draws out sustained euphony and drama from Massenet's brimming score, plentiful diversity and particularly of mood in exemplary style: a newcomer might suppose him a specialist in French music of the 1890s.

John Brecknock's Werther is almost as brilliant an achievement, the hardness in his tenor voice subsumed by involvement in the part, a vigorous, unclouded beginning gradually moving through self-pity to a sense of resignation, finally reaching in a childlike resignation, each metamorphosis of voice matched by a visual change of image.

John Copley's production gently but firmly individualizes every character and creates a cosy ambience for the ever-already which encroaches on rustic domesticity as Stefanos Lazaridis's trees continue to peer through the claustrophobic interiors of the last two acts. Among the rest of a capable cast mention must be made of John Brecknock's Sophie.

When the curtain falls on *Giovanni* at Covent Garden three days ago I did not make it clear that Mr Copley's production languished just because he did not supervise the revival, being committed to *Werther*.

The Black Knight

Thames

Alan Coren

Had I spent my youth in lisle stockings and sensible brogues hanging around with the WVS gang and brewing damson preserves by the hundredweight, should doubtless have come better prepared to Wednesday's doings. For, never having read Ethel M. Dell but only having seen her poking demurely from the wheeled baskets of decent matrons, I had always assumed her tales to be soft, coy things, involving sawdust-blokes who inebriated cooks and besom maidens given to fainting dead away at the accidental brush of a male glove.

Similarly, since the series title is *Romance*, I had also assumed that the farago had been concocted as an anodyne

for the fraught threatings with which the contemporary rube celebrates the relationship between the sexes.

So it came as a considerable surprise to discover that *Facade* seems to have required her world with characters whose loins throb like ship's boilers. And that in such literary matters as the symbolism of express trains and stallions, she has a train of speed which leaves even the most astute of us waiting for romance, but given a heroine whose idea of a fun holiday was maintaining cocaine as a prelude to chucking her maidenhead on the everlasting bonfire, I waited in vain. True, she ended up happily married to a chicken farmer in grooves and a tin vizzor, but her journey to that dull haven had been anything but romantic.

Melodramatic, yes. And what splendid melodrama it all was, cast and played with such consummate craft that the card-

board characters were imbued with just enough life to dance their formal, stylized patterns without ever falling into the danger of credibility; for their preposterousness was their joy. Desires, desires, desires, all worked and interworked to the same exotic end, translating purple prose into three dimensions with tact and deftness and, above all, confidence, because one uncertain step, one overdone gesture, one exaggerated gesture, one shriek or whimper too many, and the icing would have shattered into archness.

One doubt, though, I admired the style, the wit, the consistency, the sheer professionalism. But I am, and Ethel M. Dell was, and I wonder how those for whom I wrote the original reacted to this adaptation. I would guess that their eyes were dry at the end of it all, and that was never the way their eyes were supposed to be.

Gary Sherwood's *Kupaki*, a courting dance, was the most shapely contribution but without much individuality. The remaining pieces were all duets: one where they did *tours chantés* in white pyjamas, one where they stretched and fell over, one where two women flopped all over each other. Not inspiring. The company has several new dancers, who look personable, but one will be able to judge their dancing better when they have something better to do.

The company, founded in 1971 by the Russian prima ballerina, Galina Samsova, and her husband/partner Andre Prokorysky, is disbanding because of rising costs and a lack of general financial support despite growing audience appreciation.

The company, founded in 1971 by the Russian prima ballerina, Galina Samsova, and her husband/partner Andre Prokorysky, is disbanding because of rising costs and a lack of general financial support despite growing audience appreciation.

The company, founded in 1971 by the Russian prima ballerina, Galina Samsova, and her husband/partner Andre Prokorysky, is disbanding because of rising costs and a lack of general financial support despite growing audience appreciation.

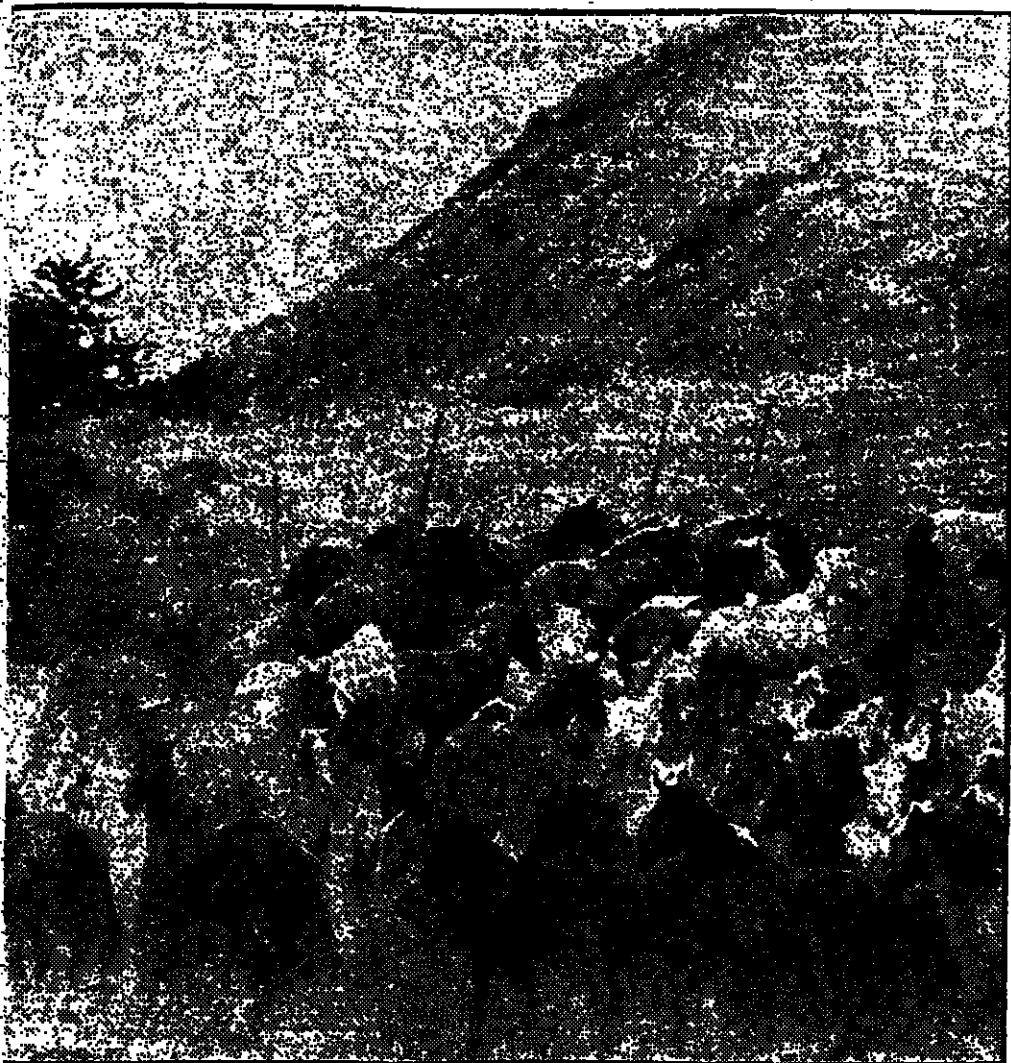
The company, founded in 1971 by the Russian prima ballerina, Galina Samsova, and her husband/partner Andre Prokorysky, is disbanding because of rising costs and a lack of general financial support despite growing audience appreciation.

The company, founded in 1971 by the Russian prima ballerina, Galina Samsova, and her husband/partner Andre Prokorysky, is disbanding because of rising costs and a lack of general financial support despite growing audience appreciation.

THE OLD WEST

هنا من الغرب

a Special Report on the five northern Great Plains states of the United States



eing won economically: rounding up horses in traditional style in South Dakota and scooping up topsoil before mining coal in Montana. The bucket can hold about 90 tons of soil.

Ten years of big spending to build a better life

Union Pacific's line travels from the company's headquarters in Omaha, west and parallel with the southern borders of Nebraska and Wyoming. The two states are separated from the 49th Parallel by the Big Sky country of Montana and by the Dakotas, North and South. From the Missouri and Red rivers in the east to the Rocky Mountains in the west, the five states cover an area nearly four times that of Britain and Ireland. Yet their population

numbers fewer than four million.

The land contains some of the richest farming and ranching country in the world. It is rich, too, in minerals; in the quality of its workforce; and in the history and folklore of the New World. Here, Custer died at the hands of Sitting Bull's war party in the Battle of the Little Bighorn; gold was found in the Black Hills of Dakota; Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid made their epic journey from Hole in the Wall, Wyoming; Fort Laramie became a meeting place for Indians and white men in their search for peace; and the granite faces of four of the most famous presidents gaze down from Mount Rushmore.

But history is for the tourists. The westerners who live and work in this area are more intent on improving the quality of life for themselves and for those who are still arriving to set up home alongside them. Helping them in this task are members of the Old West Regional Commission, now pursuing a six-point programme "to improve the general quality of human existence in the region".

The commission, set up under federal statute, is bent not so much on reducing unemployment, of which there is little, as on providing fuller employment and raising living standards nearer to the national average.

It wishes to raise personal incomes of the non-Indian population to nearly 90 per cent of the expected United States figure by 1985, and over the same period to start closing the gap between them and the region's \$6,000 American Indians. It seeks to prevent the serious dis-

cussions that could stem from the rapid, energy-related developments. It is concerned to maintain the quality of the environment, to improve health services and to strengthen the links between people and politicians in the governmental decision-making processes.

All this will cost money. Under the commission's action plan, a public spending programme of approximately \$1,040m (in 1975 \$) or \$104m a year, is proposed over the period from 1975 to 1985. This is money over and above expected public outgoings in the five states. Of the total, \$800m is for investment, of which \$510m will go to improving personal incomes and \$290m to projected energy related community facility needs.

Another \$130m is proposed for employment services linked with income growth goals, and the remaining \$110m is for technical, planning and demonstration assistance in environmental, health and other areas.

A dominant economic difficulty in many areas of the region is the low level of personal and family incomes. This stems in part from the heavy emphasis on agricultural activity, in the broad sense. Few areas of the world equal the output of crops and meat products from the five states. In 1973 the value of all products sold was put at \$8,500m, or more than 10 per cent of the nation's output. Of this, nearly \$5,000m was in the form of livestock and poultry, representing 11 per cent of the nation's production.

Sales at these levels showed increases of about 200 per cent over the 1959

figures. But as output rose, so increased mechanization helped to reduce the number of workers employed and cut back the number of individual farms by more than a quarter, although land use remained roughly the same.

To be successful, both the farmer and the rancher—but particularly the farmer—need ample supplies of water. Overall, the five states have no shortage. But this winter a particularly severe drought has troubled agriculturalists throughout the region, heightening concern about the distribution of supplies and intensifying the age-old difficulty of striking a correct balance between those who work on the land and those whose livelihood is tied to mining and industry.

Mining is water-intensive, yet in its further rapid development lies probably the best hope of making quick advances towards the area's economic goals. The United States is in the grip of a severe energy crisis which is likely to continue for many years.

But oil and natural gas have been produced in abundance in the region, and much of the emphasis is being switched to the exploitation of the huge reserves of coal which lie just below the surface. Uranium deposits, too, are plentiful, and so big is the output from coal-fired and hydroelectric power stations that the region is a net exporter of electricity.

If non-energy minerals like iron, gold, silver, copper, sand and gravel, stone, and limited quantities of lead and zinc are taken into account, the region mined more than \$2,500m-worth in 1974. This

was 4.6 per cent of the nation's output.

Few forestry products are made in the region, with the supply of timber—chiefly from Montana—amounting to only about 5 per cent of the national total. But domestic travel throughout the five states brought in an estimated \$839m in 1972, and the tourist potential in such a diverse and scenic area is considerable. Near the western borders lie the Glacier, Teton and Yellowstone national parks. In the east are the Black Hills, with the Mount Rushmore National Monument and the Custer State Park, and the Badlands of South Dakota.

Historic sites like Fort Laramie have been beautifully and tastefully restored, and pioneering routes such as the Oregon Trail and the route followed by the Lewis and Clark expedition are well signposted. In some parts, the ruins left by the wagon trains are still discernible.

Manufacturing industry is small in scale and is concentrated heavily in Nebraska, the most populated and urbanized of the five states. Much of the activity is linked to agriculture, in the form of food processing and the manufacture of irrigation equipment and farm machinery. But electronic and other equipment are also made, and Nebraskans, together with officials in the four other states, are wooing both American and foreign industrialists in an attempt to speed development and diversification.

One of the most significant successes in the Lincoln area across the continent by the decision of Japan's Kawasaki Motors Corporation to produce motor cycles there. A big difficulty facing the

planners in their attempts to entice manufacturers to the five states is the lack of a central population hub around which activity can revolve. Most of the larger towns lie like a necklace, suspended from the eastern and western shoulders of North Dakota and Montana respectively.

The largest cities are Omaha and Lincoln, which together accounted for about half a million people in 1970. Sioux Falls, with 65,500 in the same year, was South Dakota's largest city, followed by Billings (62,000) in Montana; Cheyenne (41,000) in Wyoming; and Grand Forks (39,000) in North Dakota.

East-west road and rail communications are good, but there is little in the way of routes linking the south and north. There are plenty of airfields, many of them with excellent facilities, but air travel between main centres within the region is time-consuming, involving changes in cities outside the region.

In spite of these drawbacks, vast conurbations lie close to the perimeter—in addition to Salt Lake City and Denver, such areas as Minneapolis, Kansas City and Spokane are near. While it is difficult to see many consumer industries locating themselves in the region as yet, there is clearly scope for manufacturers allied to mining, equipment, food and agriculture, and clothing.

Among the many attractions the region has to offer are abundant energy supplies; a hard-working, mobile and well-educated labour force; and an environment that offers a quality of life probably unsurpassed in any other part of the world. The region boasts many fine

hunting and fishing areas; it has beautiful lakes and mountains; skiing and snowmobiling are popular winter attractions; horse riding and golfing are available. For those who enjoy the outdoor life, there is almost nothing the area lacks.

Preservation of the environment is essential to the maintenance of these facilities. Farmers and ranchers, many of them still imbued with the spirit of the old frontier and all of them proud of their status as food pro-

ducers to the world, look closely not only at each other's demands for water, but at those of the industrialist.

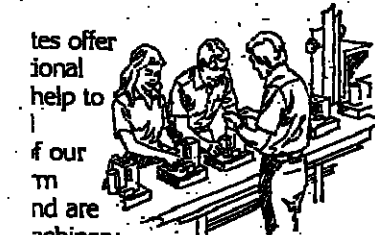
The industrialist, in turn, is controlled by state and federal legislation, and by the proddings of the environmentalists. While such balances exist, and while state officials remain conscious of their duties, there is good reason to hope that the region's beauty will be preserved.

st where le energy s for you



to match its natural's why this is one of the at areas of the world for the expansion of business and industry.

An independent survey rates all five of these energy states highly in the population characteristics important to u: work stability, educational de. In productivity, they well above the national



ut training time. eople energy is one of the as of the Energy States

To get this fact-filled booklet, write to the Industrial Development Department, Old West Regional Commission, Suite D, 201 Main Street, Rapid City, South Dakota 57701

OLD WEST REGIONAL COMMISSION
We welcome you and your business

Legends and landscape bring in the tourists

by Peter Strafford

As well as its wheat fields and coalmines, the Old West is also the setting for some of the most spectacular scenery in the United States. Wyoming, for instance, has the soaring beauty of the Teton mountain range and the geysers and hot springs of Yellowstone National Park. South Dakota has Mount Rushmore, where the heads of presidents are carved into the cliffs, and the Black Hills.

Montana, a huge state which describes itself as "the last of the big time splendours", has mountain scenery over most of its western half. In the north on the border with Canada, is Glacier National Park, with its high mountains, grizzly bears and moose. In the south is the site of the battle of Little Bighorn, where General George Custer made his last stand against the Sioux and the Cheyennes in 1876.

The region is full of the history and legends of the West, and the scenery that goes with them. Since the mountain areas are thinly populated, much of it is unspoilt, in spite of the large numbers of tourists

who drive through in the holiday season to camp, hike, fish, or just to gaze impassively through their car windows. In the winter there is skiing.

Even in the winter, there is a flow of visitors to such places as Jackson, Wyoming, provided of course there is snow. Jackson is a small western town in a valley known as Jackson's Hole, dominated by the Tetons. It got its name in the nineteenth century in the days of the "mountain men", who lived a remote life in the area trapping for fur. Each of them had his own valley, known as a hole, and this one belonged to Davey Jackson, who set off from St Louis in 1823.

Today it is a prosperous little town with wooden houses built in western style, wide streets and a lot of hotels. It has art galleries selling western art—paintings and bronzes—and jewelers who use Wyoming jade and other local stones in elaborate ways. Many of the inhabitants have come from elsewhere in search of an uncluttered life.

From Jackson I took a winter trip through the Grand Teton National Park to Yellowstone. There was snow on the ground which meant that when we got to Yellowstone we had to

transfer to a snow coach, an ungainly-looking vehicle which has tracks at the back and skis in front. About 10 or 12 people can be packed into this machine and in it we made our way over the snow-covered roads of the park.

With its forests, lakes, waterfalls and canyons, Yellowstone has some spectacular scenery. But its most exotic features are the geysers, the hot springs, and the little bubbling mud volcanoes which transform many parts of the park into a scene from the end of the world, with water and steam pouring out of the ground, snow or no snow.

There are said to be more than 10,000 of these thermal features. The best known of them is the geyser Old Faithful, which erupts between 20 and 23 times a day, shooting up a column of water and steam to an average height of 130ft. Each time it does this between 5,000 and 7,000 gallons are forced out of the ground by the heat and pressure that build up underneath.

There are thought to be only three other places in the world which have a comparable concentration of thermal features—Iceland, New Zealand and Kamchatka, in Siberia.

The other side of the region's appeal is the part it played in the history of the West. This history began, so far as white Americans are concerned, with the expedition across the continent by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark between 1804 and 1806 on the orders of President Jefferson. Lewis and Clark made their way through what are now Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana before travelling down the Columbia river to the Pacific. Much of their route is still known.

Later, the region became the scene of the wars between the United States and the Indians of the Great Plains as the frontier was gradually pushed farther west. Forts were set up, many of their sites still marked, and there were clashes such as Little Bighorn and the massacre of Sioux Indians at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, by the United States cavalry in 1890.

General Custer set off for his final battle from Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, south of Bismarck, and the site of his camp can still be seen. At Little Bighorn, the battle is commemorated by a monument, set up on the Crow Indian reservation. There was a ceremony there last June for the hundredth

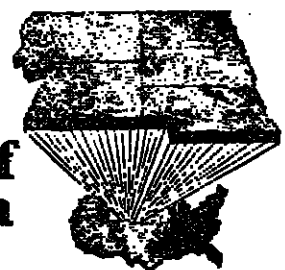
anniversary with whites and Indians taking part.

Then there are all the legends of the Wild West, the outlaws and the gun-fights. Butch Cassidy, the Sundance Kid, and many others. There may not be much of that left now, but the legends live on and are one of the things that draw tourists to the West.

Montana is full of stories about cattle rustlers, fights with Indians, clashes between gold miners and people with names like Calamity Jane. In Lander, Wyoming, there is a club known as the Mountain Men Association whose members have sworn off all twentieth-century devices and try to live as the mountain men did in the old days.

Meanwhile the Indians live as best they can on the reservations they were given, often impoverished, but now beginning to try to reassert their rights. There are shops all over the region which carry the jewelry they make, ornate and beautifully worked, with turquoise and other stones set in sterling silver. That is the American West, and it begins once you have crossed the seemingly endless expanse of the Middle West and see the Rocky Mountains rising up out of the plains ahead of you.

All the roads, planes, trains and trucks you'll ever need go to and from the Energy States of America



Transportation is fast and plentiful and some of the best markets in the United States are close by: Denver, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Minneapolis/St. Paul.

Here is a vast and uncrowded land, rich in hard-working people, rich in natural resources, rich in energy, and rich in beauty, yet easily accessible to markets you want to reach.



Write for this free, informative booklet, Industrial Development Department, Old West Regional Commission, Suite D, 201 Main Street, Rapid City, South Dakota 57701



OLD WEST REGIONAL COMMISSION

We welcome you and your business.



"Call Tom Gage. He'll deliver coal and nuclear energy to your new site."

Tom Gage is Omaha Public Power District's industrial development expert. He can show you that Omaha-Southeastern Nebraska is loaded with dependable electric power from fuel sources that aren't subject to embargo (coal and nuclear). OPD's Fort Calhoun nuclear plant is on-line and has produced 43% of the electricity used by District customers in 1975. In addition, we are building another coal-fired unit for production in 1979, and another nuclear unit for 1983. This combination of present capacity and planned additions will ensure OPD customers an adequate supply of electric power at reasonable rates. If you want specific answers to specific questions, give Tom a call at (402) 536-4347.

Omaha Public Power District
Member: Mid-Continent Area Power Pool

Tom Gage, Manager—Area Development
Omaha Public Power District
1624 Hammett Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102
Please send me free facts on Omaha-Southeastern Nebraska.
Name _____
Title _____
Company _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____
Zip _____

by Peter Strafford

Politically, the Old West is a conservative part of the United States. Nebraska, for instance, is regarded as one of the most Republican states in the country, and in Senator Carl Curtis, who has held his seat since 1955, has one of the most conservative members of Congress (Senator Roman Hruska, who retired as the state's other senator last year after 22 years in the Senate, was another).

Yet Democrats do get elected in all five states, particularly to state and local offices. All five governors are Democrats. The conservatism of the region has not prevented the election of such liberal figures as Senator George McGovern of South Dakota, the Democratic presidential candidate in 1972, and Mr. Mike Mansfield, who has just retired after being the leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate.

Probably the main reason is that there is a streak of populism running through the region's politics, especially in the three eastern-most states, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska,

in all of which farming is important. The Non-Partisan League (NPL), for instance, with its socialist programme, was formed in North Dakota in 1915, and something of its influence lingers on.

Governor Arthur Link of North Dakota says that he is a product of the NPL, though its policies are less radical now than they were. He points out that the state still owns one of the main banks, the Bank of North Dakota, and that its profits go into the state budget—a most unusual arrangement in the United States. This is a result of NPL policies in the past, as is the state ownership of a mill and elevator company for handling grain.

Even in Nebraska, all electric power is produced by publicly owned corporations, which have in a sense been nationalized industries since the 1930s.

Like other parts of the United States, the Old West is very much a product of its geography and history. In the eastern part it has some of the richest agricultural land in the world, which required hard work to bring under the plough, but which now produces large quantities of grain, wheat and wheat. The result is that farming interests play

a large part in state policies. Further west, the land turns into ranching country. After that come the Rocky Mountains, with all their mineral wealth, in western Wyoming and Montana. Montana has been the scene of conflicts in the past between the big mining and power interests and miners. Today, the question is how much to press ahead with economic development, and how much account to take of the need to protect the environment.

There is in fact concern in many areas about being the victims of rapid economic change. In North Dakota there is a deliberate policy of going slow on the exploitation of the extensive coal deposits in the west of the state, in order to avoid the rapid disruption of the life of the small farming communities in the area.

In Montana, there are environmentalist groups which are concerned about the effects of strip mining and work for more stringent reclamation of the land after the coal has been taken out.

In South Dakota and Nebraska farmers are anxious to retain their traditional family-based system of agriculture, and are afraid of big irrigation

schemes which could bring in big corporations and "agribusiness".

The whole area was originally settled by people who moved out from the east, looking for farmland to till or mines to work; many families still have memories of parents, grandparents and others who came west on this search, often in one of the traditional covered wagons. So the principles of individual effort, mutual assistance and resistance to the interference of the Federal Government are still much cherished.

At the same time there is an attitude of defensiveness towards other parts of the United States—the east, the west, and even the south these days. People speak proudly of the contribution their farms make to the national economy, but in other ways there is a sense that they are on the periphery. It was the sense that they were being exploited by big financial interests which led to the populist movement and such groups as the NPL.

The Old West is a vast area, spread over plains and mountains. But it has a population of about 10 million, less than the population of only Alaska.

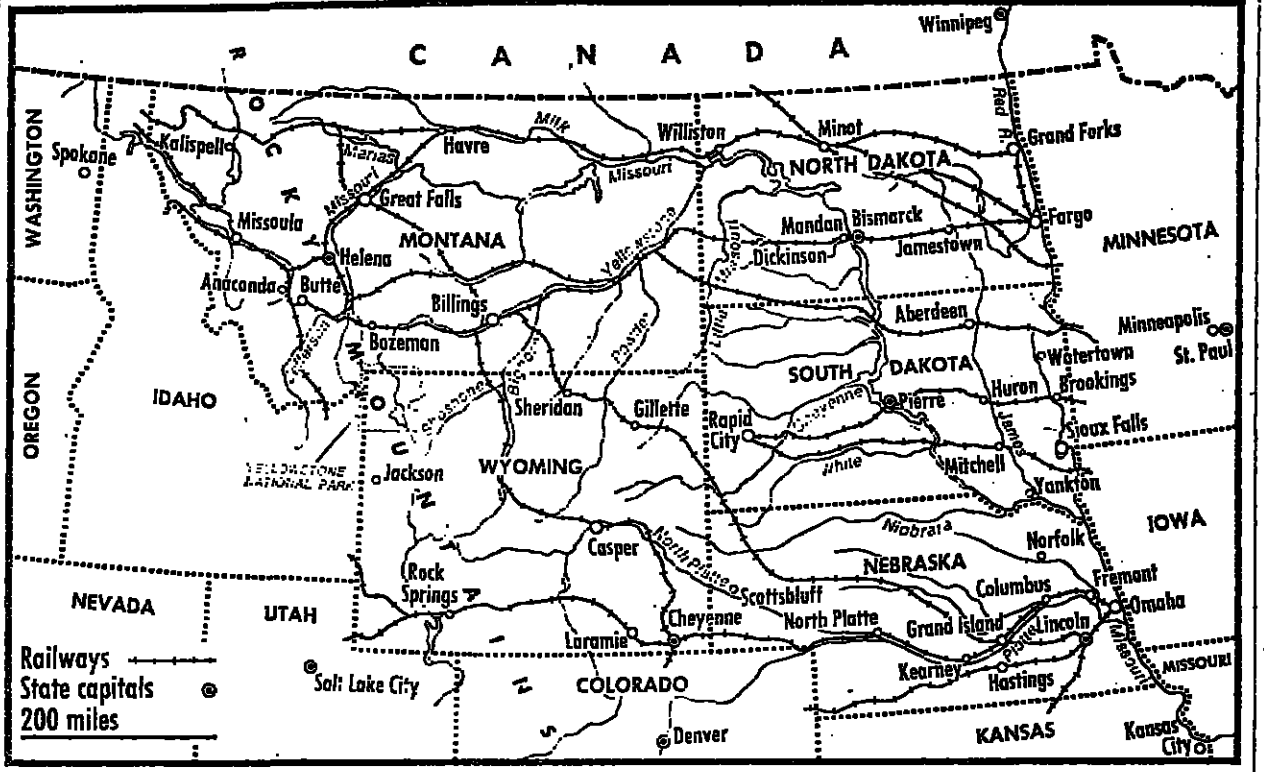


The old trail town of Cody provides a glimpse of Wyoming's pioneer past.

50 states of the union, with a population of about 1,500,000. Wyoming with a population of about 330,000, has been hit to a greater or lesser extent by the drought which has made people conscious of the need to think about water resources in the future.

On an income a head basis, Wyoming is the richest of the five, ranking twenty-seventh, while South Dakota is the poorest, ranking forty-fourth—partly a reflection of its large Indian population. These days one of the

main concerns of the whole area is the water supply. In Nebraska, for instance, there are plentiful supplies of water underground. But the question of water rights has built up into a big political issue, and the state legislature has still to decide whether or not time to the farmer who owns the land above it. There are fears that Texas or outsiders of one sort or another might try to come and take Nebraska's water.



A Minuteman missile on display in front of Strategic Air Command Headquarters at Offutt, near Omaha.

The next business boom has already started...right here!

The Energy States of America

Energy is the reason why.

These are the Energy States of America. They have all the energy that the U.S. will need for centuries to come. That's why the next big business boom has started here. The time is ripe for investment in this energy-rich region.

Oil, water, lignite and bituminous coal are all here. Abundantly. So are uranium, gold, silver, copper, iron ore, zinc, graphite, nickel, and natural gas.

Electricity is here, too. All you'll ever need. It is generated by coal from almost inexhaustible reserves. It is generated by water from massive dams along the Missouri, Platte, Flathead and other rivers. It is also generated by natural gas, nuclear and diesel-powered units.

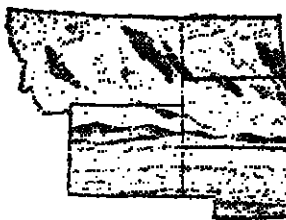
This abundance of power assures you of the energy you need to power your business—

at a price among the lowest in the U.S.A.

You'll find here, too, the energy of people who like to work and who know how to work. And you'll find the energy that comes from a cooperative government.

The Energy States of America. The time is right for you to get in on it.

We'll gladly send you a copy of this colorful booklet, including factsheets on taxes, natural resources, financial assistance, labor availability and more for each of the five states. Please write to: Industrial Development Department, Old West Regional Commission, Suite D, 201 Main Street, Rapid City, South Dakota 57701.



OLD WEST REGIONAL COMMISSION

We welcome you and your business.

Open about undercover missiles

Buried in silos in the plains of the Old West are many of the missiles that make up the United States nuclear deterrent. There are Minutemen at bases in North Dakota and South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, and also B52 bombers in Nebraska and the Dakotas.

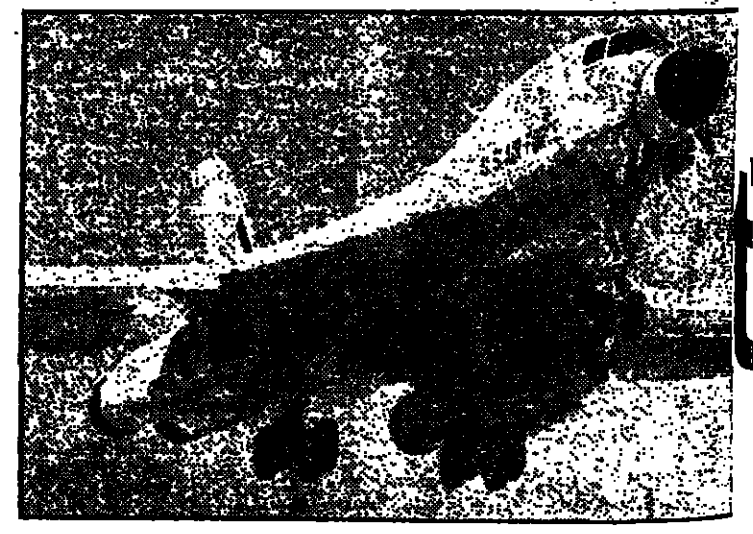
At the headquarters of Strategic Air Command (SAC) outside Omaha, Nebraska, officers make no secret of where the missiles and the bombers are. They distribute maps showing the bases, and even have a chart with the layout of the missiles at Offutt Air Force base in South Dakota, which they describe as a typical missile wing dispersal.

This openness is a deliberate part of the policy of deterrence, they say, because it means that the Russians, or anyone else, know what they have to contend with. But the presumption must be that the Russians have some information of their own, in any case, on the missile sites.

SAC headquarters is the place from which the rockets and the nuclear bombers will be launched if ever the Russians and the Americans decide to make total war. Set on the edge of rolling country a few miles outside Omaha, it is a sprawling Air Force base which contains the underground command post, known as the bunker, from which the orders would go out to get the nuclear bombers into the air and to turn the keys that launch the missiles.

The bunker is a three-story structure with a 24in thick base, 24in walls and a roof that varies from 24in to 36in. At its heart is the control room where General Russell Dougherty, the Commander-in-Chief, sits on a balcony with a row of telephones, overlooking an array of consoles and more telephones, manned by his staff. In front of him are six huge screens on which information about the situation is flashed by computer as it develops.

Telephones link him with the President in Washington and with SAC bases all the way across the North American continent. He is also linked with that other Air Force redoubt, the headquarters of the North American Aerospace Defence Command, deep in



A major decision for President Carter will be whether to defence strike force of B52 bombers in favour of the longer bomber, the B1.

side Cheyenne mountain, outside Colorado Springs in Colorado. It is recognized, however, that despite all the reinforced concrete the Omaha command post could not survive a direct nuclear hit. So there is also an airborne command post, set up in a specially-equipped aircraft, from which control can be exercised in a crisis. An aircraft of this sort, manned by a senior officer and his staff, is in fact permanently in the air, with one aircraft taking over from another around the clock. This arrangement has been in operation since February 3, 1961.

It was a command post aircraft of this sort that President Carter recently used for a flight from Washington to Plains, Georgia. But the one he flew in was larger, more fully equipped, basically a Boeing 747.

General Dougherty does not have the authority to launch any of SAC's missiles of his own initiative; only the President can do that. But General Dougherty can order the B52s into the air in an emergency, to ensure that they are not caught like sitting ducks by a sudden attack. The aircraft then make their way to predetermined staging areas and, if they do not receive further orders from the President to go on the attack, are expected to return to base. SAC calls this procedure "positive control" and

D
he
St
A

If you want to pay...
These are...
already...
States of...

مكثامن الأصيل

Grain sales help to offset US trade deficit

By Flynn Ell

Agricultural dollar signs have been spinning in the eyes of American politicians since 1974 when United States farmers sold foreign \$22,000m worth of their products.

That effort, largely due to grain sales by the Nixon administration to the Soviet Union, helped to offset the nation's trade deficit caused mainly by surging prices of oil.

In the Old West Regional Commission states of Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, grain and sugarbeet sales during that period reduced a feeling that the me of the West's agricultural importance had finally arrived.

The importance of the West's massive grain and sugarbeet exports arrived at the same time. Dollar signs are spun wildly in the eyes of industrialists and speculators, too, bent on cashing in on the latest boom.

But it is the climate that sure creates which is not operating with agricultural optimists and energy opponents.

Some who lived through the Great Depression or the called dirty thirties, when farmers saw their crops low away in huge clouds of dust, say nature never has cooperated. Some say it never will.

The critical question is water and no one has yet been able to create water and provide it when needed, though cloud-seeding is being explored by state, federal and private scientists.

The West is again facing a severe drought in 1977, with record low snowfall in the mountains and almost no precipitation lower down.

Some experts have thought that America has the technology to grow indefinitely, but water, or the lack of it, probably more than any one actor will determine the future of agricultural growth.

The water question is both immediate and long term for agriculture. Governor Thomas L. Judge, of Montana and a member of the Old West Regional Commission, outlined some of the difficulties in 1975 at the western governors' conference on agriculture.

Mr. Judge said what lined him was a report on the

the Yellowstone basin, released in 1975 by Montana water experts, which pointed out that there was no water to spare in the Yellowstone.

"While water-use projections are not commitments they do illustrate possible future depletions and there is not enough water in the basin completely to satisfy all possible water uses", the report said.

The governors then talked of the need for energy and food, learning that the energy exploiters could pay \$200 an acre-foot (enough water to cover one acre with one foot of water), while agriculture might be hard pressed to pay \$20.

Mr. Hiram Drache, a Minnesota agriculture author and historian, told a different story last month. His latest book, *Beyond the Furrow*, chronicles farming in America from the horse and plough to the latest in four-wheel drive tractors.

Mr. Drache said that fuel and water are the two biggest costs in agriculture. Fuel shortages, he thought, might be alleviated by agriculture growing its own through new processes for converting grain to alcohol.

But agriculture, he pointed out, may run out of water even if it could pay more than \$20 an acre-foot. In the Phoenix, Arizona, area irrigators pay as much as \$180 an acre annually and split the available water with expanding communities, he said.

The tough part, according to Mr. Drache, is that within 10 years the metropolitan area of Phoenix will double, as will its water needs.

Who will get the water and where will food come from if the cities get it, he asked. Those are questions the entire West faces as populations expand.

Besides facing the prospect of drought and long range water shortages, President Carter has recently threatened to cut off grants to 19 federal water projects.

Two of those of most immediate concern to the Old West Regional Commission states are the Garrison and the Oahe reservoir in North Dakota and the Oahe reservoir in South Dakota.

Critics have objected to the Oahe reservoir because of environmental degradation and disruption of existing life styles and very strongly believe there is a limit to the carrying capacity of the West. We're going to have to cut down our growth rate", he said.



A bird's-eye view of the fields of Wyoming, free of the cloud which is important to their continuing fertility.

Bureau of Reclamation. Oahe, which would irrigate 190,000 acres, is only 15 per cent complete and Garrison, a 250,000-acre irrigation development, is 20 per cent finished.

What both might do in terms of increasing agricultural productivity is indicated by BuRec. Dry land corn production, estimated at 30 to 60 bushels an acre, jumps to 250 to 300 bushels an acre when irrigated.

Also, dry land farming restricts the kind of crops which can be grown, while irrigated land will produce a variety of row crops, such as sugarbeet and potatoes.

Millions of federal dollars are at stake in what President Carter decides to do with the federal water projects, whose fate he will decide in April.

Governor Richard Lamm of Colorado admitted this month that the President's scrutiny of the massive water projects may be justified.

"The days of large-scale western water projects are coming to an end. Grandiose schemes about making the deserts bloom? Some of us have more modest goals and expectations now. I am a limit to the carrying capacity of the West. We're going to have to cut down our growth rate", he said.

Despite the admissions of guilt, most western politicians will battle furiously to obtain funds from President Carter for their water projects.

Irrigation, whatever its future, is certainly a part of western agriculture. There are nearly two million acres in the five-state Old West regional area fed water by the Bureau of Reclamation alone and many more acres under private development.

Promises of more to come

While farmers and cattlemen of the West bemoan the present low prices which they claim do not allow them to meet the cost of production, the industry gets bigger and bigger, with promises by experts of more to come.

Historically, according to Mr. Drache, one third of America's farmers fail, one third make a living, and one third are successful.

The last are those who use computers in successful management and the latest in agricultural techniques, Mr. Drache said.

However, neither computer

ers nor wishful thinking will make low prices for agricultural products disappear for western agriculturalists who hold surpluses of grain and livestock which have driven prices down.

In March, 1973, Montana wheat sold for \$1.95 a bushel, according to Montana State Extension Service figures. By March, 1974, it had soared to \$4.85 a bushel. The present price is about \$2.70 a bushel.

The difficulties the farmer faces might best be illustrated by an example of what one Montana farmer related as he stood gazing at a \$110,000 all-wheel drive tractor on exhibit at the Montana Agritrade exhibition in Billings, Montana, last month.

"The show was staged to bring buyers and sellers together to view equipment available for Montana and neighboring states' multi-billion dollar agricultural industry."

"The only way you can be successful is to get bigger and better", the farmer said, gazing enviously at the big new machine.

His own tractor, he admitted, had cost him \$48,000 but he was not covering production costs with grain prices so low, he said.

Under his arm was a

bucketload of information on growing common angleworms which were being touted as the latest in soil nutrients.

"I've been offered \$4 a bushel for my wheat if I can prove it is organically grown", he said. Organically grown means grown without the aid of artificial pesticides and fertilizers.

There is little likelihood that that farmer can use a whole has heightened the constant debate on water.

Supplies in the Old West region have proved adequate. The huge rivers, the vast underground reservoirs, the man-made surface dams and natural catchment areas, and the normally heavy winter snowfalls which fill depleted basins in the spring thaw, combine to ensure a plentiful supply.

But the distribution is not even: some areas have a surplus, others a serious deficiency. In addition, as the region grows industrially, so demand for water increases.

One of the most spectacular growth trends in recent years has been in mining, particularly for coal and other fuels, and mining is a water intensive activity. Increased usage by this and other industries is, not unnaturally, causing acute concern to the farming and ranching community, since much of the water is not being returned to ground or

by Dennis Topping

Mrs Frank Jones, the cab driver who took me from the airport to the ski resort of Jackson Hole, Wyoming, said business was bad. The sun shone brilliantly from a clear blue sky and the snow seemed thick upon the Grand Teton and the Gros Ventre mountain range near by.

But Mrs Jones said that old timers in Jackson described the drought as the worst in living memory. "Quite often the snow's lying five feet deep here. Now you can see not only the sagebrush but the grass, too. Without the snow, we don't get the skiers. My takings are 75 per cent down this year."

Several hundred miles to the north, in Montana, the *Billings Gazette* was claiming that agriculture, the state's number one industry, was "in trouble". Mr. Jim Wempner, vice-president of Midland National Bank, said the combination of low grain, sugar beet and cattle prices with drought and possible fuel shortages was the most unusual he had experienced in 20 years in the agricultural business.

The westerners' preoccupation with weather is as strong as that of the English, and given the important role played by farming and ranching in the Old West region, certainly more justified. The prolonged drought in the western states as a whole has heightened the constant debate on water.

Supplies in the Old West region have proved adequate. The huge rivers, the vast underground reservoirs, the man-made surface dams and natural catchment areas, and the normally heavy winter snowfalls which fill depleted basins in the spring thaw, combine to ensure a plentiful supply.

But the distribution is not even: some areas have a surplus, others a serious deficiency. In addition, as the region grows industrially, so demand for water increases.

One of the most spectacular growth trends in recent years has been in mining, particularly for coal and other fuels, and mining is a water intensive activity. Increased usage by this and other industries is, not unnaturally, causing acute concern to the farming and ranching community, since much of the water is not being returned to ground or

downstream resources. Such consumption is also bringing increasing complaints from the growing band of highly vocal environmentalists, who argue that the area's wild life and ecology in general will be ruined if greater care is not taken.

The Old West Regional Commission has drawn attention to the question in forceful fashion. It points out that in the 1960s, water usage increased by 70 per cent, and more than 80 per cent was consumed never to be regained.

"This growth rate in use", it says, "was over twice the national figure for the same period. Considerable competition between irrigation and energy-related developments for existing water resources could develop in localized areas in the region during the next 10 years. There also exist a number of institutional barriers constraining the transfer and use of water."

Battles between various interests over this lifeblood of agriculture and industry are many and varied. Perhaps two examples will suffice to give a flavour of the difficulties faced.

The state of Nebraska, represented by officials in Lincoln, its capital, is engaged in complex litigation arising from the Missouri Basin Power project on the Laramie river in Wyoming. A group of companies engaged in the generation and transmission of electricity put forward a scheme to build a 1,500 megawatt power station late in 1973.

As required by law, assessments were made of the impact of this project on the environment. Nebraska argues that those assessments did not adequately state the effect that the building of a reservoir and other matters would have on neighbouring water supplies.

It contends that the project would lower river levels in its area, thus making irrigation of farmland more difficult. The state sued in November, 1976, and is awaiting a court hearing, probably this summer.

Many people regard the action as a test case in the Old West, since projects mooted for other areas could create similar difficulties.

The second battle, equally long standing, is between, on the one hand, advocates of a pipeline system for moving coal and, on the other, the farming and ranching community, since much of the water is not being returned to ground or

Battles waged over precious resource

supporters say that if they were allowed to crush coal mined in Wyoming, they could mix it with water and pump it at a rate of 25 million tons a year "clear through to Arkansas".

Something like 6,500 million gallons of water would be needed for the project, and the state of Wyoming has agreed that this could be taken from underground resources in its territory. The pipeline would cover some 1,100 miles, with its head at Gillette and its mouth near Little Rock. The water would be taken from the Madison limestone formation, which covers 10,000 to 15,000 sq miles, and might involve drilling to a depth of 10,000 ft in some places.

Opponents of the scheme say that to drain water off at this rate ("when it gets to Arkansas, all you will have is the most God-awful mess you ever saw") is madness. They are refusing to allow the pipeline on their land. More than 50 crossings would be required over the length of the route. Nebraska and other states are concerned because they, too, take supplies in part from the Madison formation.

Regional leaders acknowledge that projects designed to move water to areas where supplies are short "continue to be one of the more difficult problems to resolve". Proposals to "examine the feasibility" of diverting water from the Missouri westward into the south-western section of North Dakota were rejected by the state's own legislature two years ago. Although it was said that the water would be used for many purposes, suggestions that substantial quantities would go to coal development were strongly opposed.

As far as industry is concerned the largest single use of water in the region is made by the generators of thermoelectric power. Something like 70 per cent of all the water drained off for industrial use went in that fashion in 1970, with Nebraska, the most populated of the five states, accounting for 60 per cent.

Controversy over the use of water is not new: indeed, it has been going on since the farmers and ranchers first began settling west of the Missouri. Unless there is a radical change in the area's climate it will continue with growing force in the years to come.

Some who lived through the Great Depression or the called dirty thirties, when farmers saw their crops low away in huge clouds of dust, say nature never has cooperated. Some say it never will.

The critical question is water and no one has yet been able to create water and provide it when needed, though cloud-seeding is being explored by state, federal and private scientists.

The West is again facing a severe drought in 1977, with record low snowfall in the mountains and almost no precipitation lower down.

Some experts have thought that America has the technology to grow indefinitely, but water, or the lack of it, probably more than any one actor will determine the future of agricultural growth.

The water question is both immediate and long term for agriculture. Governor Thomas L. Judge, of Montana and a member of the Old West Regional Commission, outlined some of the difficulties in 1975 at the western governors' conference on agriculture.

Mr. Judge said what lined him was a report on the

the Yellowstone basin, released in 1975 by Montana water experts, which pointed out that there was no water to spare in the Yellowstone.

"While water-use projections are not commitments they do illustrate possible future depletions and there is not enough water in the basin completely to satisfy all possible water uses", the report said.

The governors then talked of the need for energy and food, learning that the energy exploiters could pay \$200 an acre-foot (enough water to cover one acre with one foot of water), while agriculture might be hard pressed to pay \$20.

Mr. Hiram Drache, a Minnesota agriculture author and historian, told a different story last month. His latest book, *Beyond the Furrow*, chronicles farming in America from the horse and plough to the latest in four-wheel drive tractors.

Mr. Drache said that fuel and water are the two biggest costs in agriculture. Fuel shortages, he thought, might be alleviated by agriculture growing its own through new processes for converting grain to alcohol.

But agriculture, he pointed out, may run out of water even if it could pay more than \$20 an acre-foot. In the Phoenix, Arizona, area irrigators pay as much as \$180 an acre annually and split the available water with expanding communities, he said.

The tough part, according to Mr. Drache, is that within 10 years the metropolitan area of Phoenix will double, as will its water needs.

Who will get the water and where will food come from if the cities get it, he asked. Those are questions the entire West faces as populations expand.

Besides facing the prospect of drought and long range water shortages, President Carter has recently threatened to cut off grants to 19 federal water projects.

Two of those of most immediate concern to the Old West Regional Commission states are the Garrison and the Oahe reservoir in North Dakota and the Oahe reservoir in South Dakota.

Critics have objected to the Oahe reservoir because of environmental degradation and disruption of existing life styles and very strongly believe there is a limit to the carrying capacity of the West. We're going to have to cut down our growth rate", he said.

Despite the admissions of guilt, most western politicians will battle furiously to obtain funds from President Carter for their water projects.

Irrigation, whatever its future, is certainly a part of western agriculture. There are nearly two million acres in the five-state Old West regional area fed water by the Bureau of Reclamation alone and many more acres under private development.

What both might do in terms of increasing agricultural productivity is indicated by BuRec. Dry land corn production, estimated at 30 to 60 bushels an acre, jumps to 250 to 300 bushels an acre when irrigated.

Also, dry land farming restricts the kind of crops which can be grown, while irrigated land will produce a variety of row crops, such as sugarbeet and potatoes.

Millions of federal dollars are at stake in what President Carter decides to do with the federal water projects, whose fate he will decide in April.

Governor Richard Lamm of Colorado admitted this month that the President's scrutiny of the massive water projects may be justified.

"The days of large-scale western water projects are coming to an end. Grandiose schemes about making the deserts bloom? Some of us have more modest goals and expectations now. I am a limit to the carrying capacity of the West. We're going to have to cut down our growth rate", he said.

While farmers and cattlemen of the West bemoan the present low prices which they claim do not allow them to meet the cost of production, the industry gets bigger and bigger, with promises by experts of more to come.

Historically, according to Mr. Drache, one third of America's farmers fail, one third make a living, and one third are successful.

The last are those who use computers in successful management and the latest in agricultural techniques, Mr. Drache said.

However, neither computer

ers nor wishful thinking will make low prices for agricultural products disappear for western agriculturalists who hold surpluses of grain and livestock which have driven prices down.

In March, 1973, Montana wheat sold for \$1.95 a bushel, according to Montana State Extension Service figures. By March, 1974, it had soared to \$4.85 a bushel. The present price is about \$2.70 a bushel.

The difficulties the farmer faces might best be illustrated by an example of what one Montana farmer related as he stood gazing at a \$110,000 all-wheel drive tractor on exhibit at the Montana Agritrade exhibition in Billings, Montana, last month.

"The show was staged to bring buyers and sellers together to view equipment available for Montana and neighboring states' multi-billion dollar agricultural industry."

"The only way you can be successful is to get bigger and better", the farmer said, gazing enviously at the big new machine.

His own tractor, he admitted, had cost him \$48,000 but he was not covering production costs with grain prices so low, he said.

Under his arm was a

bucketload of information on growing common angleworms which were being touted as the latest in soil nutrients.

"I've been offered \$4 a bushel for my wheat if I can prove it is organically grown", he said. Organically grown means grown without the aid of artificial pesticides and fertilizers.

There is little likelihood that that farmer can use a whole has heightened the constant debate on water.

Supplies in the Old West region have proved adequate. The huge rivers, the vast underground reservoirs, the man-made surface dams and natural catchment areas, and the normally heavy winter snowfalls which fill depleted basins in the spring thaw, combine to ensure a plentiful supply.

But the distribution is not even: some areas have a surplus, others a serious deficiency. In addition, as the region grows industrially, so demand for water increases.

One of the most spectacular growth trends in recent years has been in mining, particularly for coal and other fuels, and mining is a water intensive activity. Increased usage by this and other industries is, not unnaturally, causing acute concern to the farming and ranching community, since much of the water is not being returned to ground or

downstream resources. Such consumption is also bringing increasing complaints from the growing band of highly vocal environmentalists, who argue that the area's wild life and ecology in general will be ruined if greater care is not taken.

The Old West Regional Commission has drawn attention to the question in forceful fashion. It points out that in the 1960s, water usage increased by 70 per cent, and more than 80 per cent was consumed never to be regained.

"This growth rate in use", it says, "was over twice the national figure for the same period. Considerable competition between irrigation and energy-related developments for existing water resources could develop in localized areas in the region during the next 10 years. There also exist a number of institutional barriers constraining the transfer and use of water."

Battles between various interests over this lifeblood of agriculture and industry are many and varied. Perhaps two examples will suffice to give a flavour of the difficulties faced.

The state of Nebraska, represented by officials in Lincoln, its capital, is engaged in complex litigation arising from the Missouri Basin Power project on the Laramie river in Wyoming. A group of companies engaged in the generation and transmission of electricity put forward a scheme to build a 1,500 megawatt power station late in 1973.

As required by law, assessments were made of the impact of this project on the environment. Nebraska argues that those assessments did not adequately state the effect that the building of a reservoir and other matters would have on neighbouring water supplies.

It contends that the project would lower river levels in its area, thus making irrigation of farmland more difficult. The state sued in November, 1976, and is awaiting a court hearing, probably this summer.

Many people regard the action as a test case in the Old West, since projects mooted for other areas could create similar difficulties.

The second battle, equally long standing, is between, on the one hand, advocates of a pipeline system for moving coal and, on the other, the farming and ranching community, since much of the water is not being returned to ground or

downstream resources. Such consumption is also bringing increasing complaints from the growing band of highly vocal environmentalists, who argue that the area's wild life and ecology in general will be ruined if greater care is not taken.

The Old West Regional Commission has drawn attention to the question in forceful fashion. It points out that in the 1960s, water usage increased by 70 per cent, and more than 80 per cent was consumed never to be regained.

"This growth rate in use", it says, "was over twice the national figure for the same period. Considerable competition between irrigation and energy-related developments for existing water resources could develop in localized areas in the region during the next 10 years. There also exist a number of institutional barriers constraining the transfer and use of water."

Battles between various interests over this lifeblood of agriculture and industry are many and varied. Perhaps two examples will suffice to give a flavour of the difficulties faced.

The state of Nebraska, represented by officials in Lincoln, its capital, is engaged in complex litigation arising from the Missouri Basin Power project on the Laramie river in Wyoming. A group of companies engaged in the generation and transmission of electricity put forward a scheme to build a 1,500 megawatt power station late in 1973.

As required by law, assessments were made of the impact of this project on the environment. Nebraska argues that those assessments did not adequately state the effect that the building of a reservoir and other matters would have on neighbouring water supplies.

It contends that the project would lower river levels in its area, thus making irrigation of farmland more difficult. The state sued in November, 1976, and is awaiting a court hearing, probably this summer.

Many people regard the action as a test case in the Old West, since projects mooted for other areas could create similar difficulties.

The second battle, equally long standing, is between, on the one hand, advocates of a pipeline system for moving coal and, on the other, the farming and ranching community, since much of the water is not being returned to ground or

downstream resources. Such consumption is also bringing increasing complaints from the growing band of highly vocal environmentalists, who argue that the area's wild life and ecology in general will be ruined if greater care is not taken.

The Old West Regional Commission has drawn attention to the question in forceful fashion. It points out that in the 1960s, water usage increased by 70 per cent, and more than 80 per cent was consumed never to be regained.

"This growth rate in use", it says, "was over twice the national figure for the same period. Considerable competition between irrigation and energy-related developments for existing water resources could develop in localized areas in the region during the next 10 years. There also exist a number of institutional barriers constraining the transfer and use of water."

Battles between various interests over this lifeblood of agriculture and industry are many and varied. Perhaps two examples will suffice to give a flavour of the difficulties faced.

The state of Nebraska, represented by officials in Lincoln, its capital, is engaged in complex litigation arising from the Missouri Basin Power project on the Laramie river in Wyoming. A group of companies engaged in the generation and transmission of electricity put forward a scheme to build a 1,500 megawatt power station late in 1973.

As required by law, assessments were made of the impact of this project on the environment. Nebraska argues that those assessments did not adequately state the effect that the building of a reservoir and other matters would have on neighbouring water supplies.

It contends that the project would lower river levels in its area, thus making irrigation of farmland more difficult. The state sued in November, 1976, and is awaiting a court hearing, probably this summer.

Many people regard the action as a test case in the Old West, since projects mooted for other areas could create similar difficulties.

The second battle, equally long standing, is between, on the one hand, advocates of a pipeline system for moving coal and, on the other, the farming and ranching community, since much of the water is not being returned to ground or

downstream resources. Such consumption is also bringing increasing complaints from the growing band of highly vocal environmentalists, who argue that the area's wild life and ecology in general will be ruined if greater care is not taken.

The Old West Regional Commission has drawn attention to the question in forceful fashion. It points out that in the 1960s, water usage increased by 70 per cent, and more than 80 per cent was consumed never to be regained.

"This growth rate in use", it says, "was over twice the national figure for the same period. Considerable competition between irrigation and energy-related developments for existing water resources could develop in localized areas in the region during the next 10 years. There also exist a number of institutional barriers constraining the transfer and use of water."

Battles between various interests over this lifeblood of agriculture and industry are many and varied. Perhaps two examples will suffice to give a flavour of the difficulties faced.

The state of Nebraska, represented by officials in Lincoln, its capital, is engaged in complex litigation arising from the Missouri Basin Power project on the Laramie river in Wyoming. A group of companies engaged in the generation and transmission of electricity put forward a scheme to build a 1,500 megawatt power station late in 1973.

As required by law, assessments were made of the impact of this project on the environment. Nebraska argues that those assessments did not adequately state the effect that the building of a reservoir and other matters would have on neighbouring water supplies.

It contends that the project would lower river levels in its area, thus making irrigation of farmland more difficult. The state sued in November, 1976, and is awaiting a court hearing, probably this summer.

Many people regard the action as a test case in the Old West, since projects mooted for other areas could create similar difficulties.

The second battle, equally long standing, is between, on the one hand, advocates of a pipeline system for moving coal and, on the other, the farming and ranching community, since much of the water is not being returned to ground or

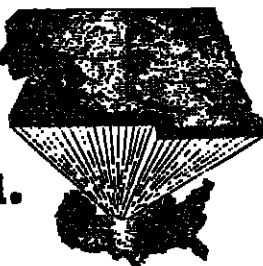
downstream resources. Such consumption is also bringing increasing complaints from the growing band of highly vocal environmentalists, who argue that the area's wild life and ecology in general will be ruined if greater care is not taken.

The Old West Regional Commission has drawn attention to the question in forceful fashion. It points out that in the 1960s, water usage increased by 70 per cent, and more than 80 per cent was consumed never to be regained.

"This growth rate in use", it says, "was over twice the national figure for the same period. Considerable competition between irrigation and energy-related developments for existing water resources could develop in localized areas in the region during the next 10 years. There also exist a number of institutional barriers constraining the transfer and use of

Invest where the energy of government is on your side.

Come to the Energy States of America.



A healthy business climate puts a very effective kind of energy to work for you in the five states of Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming. It is created by cooperating governments that welcome you here, want you to succeed and help you to succeed. That kind of energy is abundantly available in these energy states.

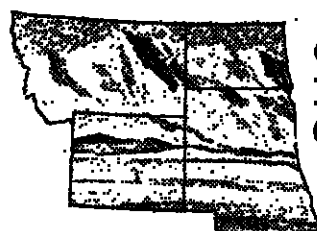
State governments and local governments are organized to help you find sites and to help you develop them. They are organized to help you arrange financing. Tax structures are favorable. Many tax exemptions are available. And tax rates are among the lowest in the United States.

Each state also offers technical/vocational programs that train people in skills needed by industry. And you'll find that the productivity of workers in these states is well above the national average.

All the energy and all the kinds of energy you'll ever need are available in these five energy states. And the energy created by a healthy business climate is a powerful force at work for you.



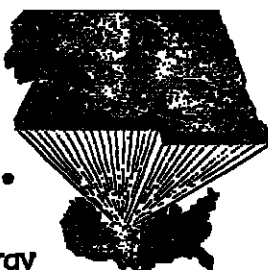
Get more information by asking for a booklet called "The Energy States of America," with factsheets on taxes, financial assistance, education, and more in each of the five states. Write to the Industrial Development Department, Old West Regional Commission, Suite D, 201 Main Street, Rapid City, South Dakota 57701.



OLD WEST REGIONAL COMMISSION
We welcome you and your business

Invest where people enjoy life.

Come to the Energy States of America.



Enjoyment of life generates an energy of its own, and it is easy to find enjoyment in this vast, fascinating, uncrowded land. There are streams and rivers and lakes in this five-state region of Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming. Here are the Rocky Mountains in all their grandeur, and vast plains where the buffalo roamed.



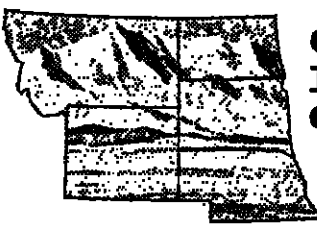
Here is a land that encourages activity—some of the greatest fishing in the world, fine hunting, skiing, snowmobiling, backpacking, camping.

Explore the country where Indians hunted. Follow trails back to the old west and find frontier festivals, Indian villages and rodeos.



You'll discover a new west, too, with facilities that encourage almost any hobby: tennis, golf, music, art, whatever interests you.

You'll find beauty in this land. You'll find people who enjoy life. And you'll find an enthusiasm for doing things and getting things done. And all of this generates a very special kind of energy that makes a region great.



OLD WEST REGIONAL COMMISSION
We welcome you and your business

We invite you to send for this colorful brochure with factsheets on quality of life, education, taxes, financial assistance, and more for each of the five states. Write to the Industrial Development Department, Old West Regional Commission, Suite D, 201 Main Street, Rapid City, South Dakota 57701.

On this and the facing page Dennis Topping outlines the prospects for the vast mineral resources and the railroads

Ill winds of Opec and winter blow region good luck

When the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries raised the price of oil in 1973, Americans began to realize, possibly for the first time in their history, the truth about fuel economics. The lesson was brought home this winter, as unprecedented storms swept the eastern seaboard of the United States, bringing with them the coldest temperatures "since the founding of the republic." The bicentennial winter—the most severe since a Philadelphia clerk began in 1758 the country's oldest continuous record of daily temperature readings—will not easily be forgotten.

But what is "bad" for America is possibly good for the energy-rich lands of Montana, Wyoming and North Dakota. For the fuel shortage has dramatically highlighted the importance of this area, with its oil, natural gas, coal and uranium deposits. Its coal-fueled and hydroelectric power stations, and its continuing investigations into the economics and technicalities of coal gasification plants.

The Old West Regional Commission's best hope of reaching its short-term goals probably lies in even more rapid exploitation of energy-producing fuels, particularly coal. Although oil has been, and remains, the area's biggest dollar earner, output has been declining in recent years, and the biggest potential is now seen to rest with the coal deposits.

These are huge. Total identified reserves are close to 700,000 million tons. If hypothetical resources in unmapped and unexplored

areas of well over 800,000 million tons are added, total resources of more than 1,500,000 million tons may exist.

Moreover, much of the coal is readily accessible. In many areas it lies in seams up to 200 ft thick; just below the surface and capable of being won by fairly simple open-pit methods. The main coalfields lie in the Fort Union area, which covers parts of Wyoming, Montana and North Dakota. Coal is also present in South Dakota, but extraction costs in that state make it unlikely that the fields will be exploited in the foreseeable future.

Nearly half the coal produced in the region in 1974 (41,500,000 short tons worth \$198m, or 7 per cent of the national total) came from Wyoming. Montana supplied roughly a third, and North Dakota a fifth. Over the past few years, output levels have almost doubled. But more important to the region's economy has been the fact that dollar values of the coal produced have shown marked increases. In the same period, it is estimated that the value of output has gone up by more than 280 per cent. This, coupled with the rising demand for energy, augurs well for the future.

Emphasis is being placed on coal chiefly because of its abundance. Reserves of oil and natural gas are seen to be much more finite. In 1974 the region produced 6.5 per cent of the nation's crude oil and 1.6 per cent of its natural gas. Although output was tending to decline, the value shot up following the Arab oil embargo.

The leading producer in value terms was again Wyoming, with more than 70 per cent, followed by Montana (over 15 per cent) and North Dakota (about 10 per cent). But if the known reserves continue to be exploited at current rates, the oil could be gone in 10 years, and the gas in between 12 and 15 years. These estimates disregard, however, the possibility of new finds being made in other areas.

Because of the availability of coal and lignite, many companies are exploring the possibility of producing synthetic natural gas in pilot gasification plants. Several of these exist, but so far none has been developed on a commercial scale, either in the five states or in the United States as a whole. This is chiefly because of the high capital costs that would be involved, and because of uncertainties about the regulatory framework, particularly where prices are concerned, that might be imposed by the federal authorities.

As fuel shortages intensify, these problems could lessen—particularly if subsidies or special, low-priced licenses were introduced to encourage producers.

In recent years the amount and proportion of power generated by hydroelectric power plants have fallen. In 1973 the amount fell to 17,200,000 MW, or 40.5 per cent of the five states' total. But in the same year other power generating facilities, notably coal-fired stations, provided 25,300,000 MW, or nearly 60 per cent of available supplies. The coal stations' contribution to the total was 19 million MW, or about 45 per cent of the regional total, while natural gas facilities provided 5,200,000 MW (more than 12 per cent).

All this was more than sufficient for the five states' needs, enabling them to export more than 9 million MW, or some 20 per cent of the total, over the region's borders. This was a considerable increase over the figures for earlier years.

In the longer term, another prolific source of energy could prove to be the region's uranium deposits. Production of this mineral has fallen in recent years, chiefly because the nation's stockpiles were considered adequate to meet current needs. Despite this, about a sixth of the total uranium available in the United States is thought to be contained in the region, the bulk of it lying in the southern portion of Wyoming's Powder river basin.

Although the energy minerals in general—and coal in particular—are fairly easily accessible, the rapid exploitation of deposits is bound to cause problems. Controversies have raged, and are continuing to rage, over many projects. Agricultural areas are concerned that the building of reservoirs to supply power stations will divert precious water supplies from their land.

There are arguments, too, over potential air and water pollution problems, some of them verging on the ludicrous. Proposed legislation before the state of Montana's Senate for example would, if approved, seek to bring Canadian projects

contributing to air and water pollution in Montana under the jurisdiction of the state's air and water quality standards; court actions could result against persons or corporations in the Canadian provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Not surprisingly, the Canadians are said to have responded "with concern and laughter" to these proposals; but they nevertheless indicate the kind of passions aroused.

As demand for fuel rises, greater strains will be placed on the region's rail system. The railmen say they can cope with the additional traffic, but they acknowledge that as they seek to increase train frequencies they will run into opposition from local communities who wish to reduce noise and minimize road traffic delays.

The railmen are also deeply embroiled in tortuous arguments over coal slurry pipelines. Although their basic concern is to preserve and expand their traditional freight business, they have the support of water conservationists, environmentalists and many state officials. Where the open-pit mining of coal is concerned, stringent state and federal regulations have been drawn up in a bid to ensure that the land is properly restored after the coal has been ripped from it.

Given patience and good will, there is no reason why the problems, difficult and sometimes intractable though they seem, cannot be solved. What seems certain is that the demand for fuel will in the end prove to be overwhelming.

All that matters is not gold

In 1874 Horatio N. Ross, a member of Lieutenant-Colonel George Armstrong Custer's military expedition from Fort Abraham Lincoln, found gold along French Creek, in the central Black Hills of Dakota. In the rush that followed, the brothers Moses and Fred Manuel, with their partner Hank Harney, staked claim to the Homestake Lodge, or Lead, in Deadwood Creek.

Today the small mining town of Lead (pronounced "Lead"), a few miles from the graves of Wild Bill Hickock and Calamity Jane in Deadwood City, houses what is arguably the largest gold mine in the Americas, and probably the oldest active one.

Gold is the most glamorous of the fuel minerals found in the five Old West states, but it is by no means the only one. The region is rich, too, in iron, copper, silver, stone, sand and gravel. Output of copper from Montana, for example, was worth more than \$200m in 1974, and it has shown significant increases over the past 15 years. The search for, and development of, all kinds of mineral deposits continues ceaselessly.

Iron, for instance, comes from the area around Rock Springs, Wyoming—a brown and barren stretch of land which, but for the absence of cash, might well be mistaken for parts of New Mexico or Arizona.

Once a small settlement best known as a point along Union Pacific's route to the west and a haunt of Burch Cassidy and the Hole in the Wall gang, Rock Springs is now a fast-growing sprawl of houses, hotels, trailer homes and gas stations. With Green River, the adjacent "capital" of the area, it has a population of nearly 40,000. At the beginning of the decade the two towns housed fewer than 16,000. Most of the newcomers are miners and construction workers, lured by the high wages paid by operators of the iron mines and builders of the Jim Bridger power station at Point of Rocks, some 40 miles to the east.

Some of the older citizens refer to their new neighbors as "Boomers". They resent the problems they have brought in their wake—the housing shortage which has sent property values soaring, the overcrowding of schools, the pressure on facilities, the growth of gambling, and the influx of undesirable "camp followers" from Salt Lake City, Utah, and Denver, Colorado.

But under the land lie the world's largest deposits of iron. While soda ash continues to be needed in the manufacture of glass, soap and detergents, pulp and paper, and aluminum, and in the treatment of water, and as long as it continues

to fetch good prices, the problems are unlikely to ease. The main producers in the area are FMC (Food Machinery Co.), Allied Chemical Corporation, the Stauffer Chemical Company of Wyoming, and Texasgulf, the Texas-based corporation.

Together they give work directly to about 3,500 people, and are recovering something like seven million tons of soda ash a year.

Stauffer's Big Island mine is yielding 1,350,000 tons of soda ash a year, and this is expected to rise to 1,500,000 tons in a few months' time. The main shaft has been taken down to 850ft, but those in other mines are nearly twice this depth. Below, orthodox room-and-pillar mining methods are avoided, using conventional coal-mining techniques with some adaptations.

Electric cars carry the men along several miles of galleries to the faces, where the smell of ammonia testifies to the use of ammonium nitrate to blast the iron ore from the surrounding shale. Above ground, the refinery buildings lie covered in a film of white, talcum-like dust. Top hands, with special additional payments for such things as "graveyard" and weekend shifts, can expect to earn more than \$900 a month—and the gap between them and the lowest paid is not wide.

At least one of the operators employs British miners, who are highly valued for their skills in what, to many of them, are ideal and fairly easy working conditions. The British, in the form of Cornish tin miners, were in, too, on the development of the Homestake Mining Company's gold workings at Lead, in South Dakota.

Over the past 100 years, the Homestake Mine has milled more than 115 million tons of ore to produce 31,500,000 oz of gold and seven million oz of silver. The largest working of its kind in North America—and, with another mine in the Dominican Republic, the largest in the Americas—its shafts have now been driven to a depth of 8,000ft where rock temperatures are put at 135°.

Mr. Ralph Tibble, a former copper miner who is assistant general manager at Homestake, says that the ore now being won averages about one-fifth of an ounce of gold in every ton of material. The price in the last week of February was in the region of \$149 an ounce.

"There was a time when we had to sell it at \$35 an ounce," Tibble says. "The price was fast becoming an uneconomic proposition. But now we can sell to any jewellers or manufacturing companies with a licence, in this country or abroad, and last year our production totalled 323,000oz."

"We reckon to average metal."

325,000 to 350,000oz a year, and we just about broke even on last year's output, what with production problems and the low price of gold. The average selling price in 1976 was \$126. But given today's prices, things are looking real good."

Homestake gives direct employment to about 1,600 people in the area, about 1,000 of whom work below ground. The proved ore reserves are sufficient for another eight years' work, but the estimate is misleading. Exploration continues as each seam is worked, and the lifespan of the pit has been continually lengthened over the years.

The days when nuggets and clear traces of gold were seen in the hills have long since passed. Today, only a microscope will reveal the metal in the dark grey rock.

Gold and silver, from mines in Montana as well as in South Dakota, were the major contributors to the nation's mineral output in the more distant past. They have now been overtaken by other minerals. But Homestake itself still accounts for roughly a quarter of the United States' total output of gold. And although the value of production has been declining in recent years while that of Montana has been rising, it remains the preeminent producer of the most sought-after metal.

Answer lies under the soil

So vast are the deposits of coal in the Old West region, and in some areas the effects of man's attempts to extract it so visible, that they tend to distract the visitors' attention from other fuels. Coal is fast becoming king throughout the land. But the countryside is rich in oil, natural gas and uranium, and there is intense interest in the gasification of coal.

In 1951 the output of crude oil for the region was put at just over 80 million barrels, worth \$176m. Twenty years later the comparable figure was nearly 215 million barrels valued at just under \$670m. By 1974, output had dropped to slightly below 210 million barrels, or 6.5 per cent of total United States output, but the value rose to \$1,365m. This 104 per cent increase in value between 1951 and 1974 reflected the impact of the Arab oil embargo.

Over the same period the dollar value of the region's natural gas rose by a third. The output of this fuel in 1951 was 112,000 million cu ft worth nearly \$8m. It rose to 450,000 million cu ft in 1971 (\$68.5m), and dropped to less than 350,000 million cu ft (\$91m) three years later.

In 1974 more than 95 per cent of the region's oil and natural gas output, in value terms, came from Wyoming. Wyoming led with 70 per cent, followed by Montana (15 per cent) and North Dakota (about 10 per cent).

Reserves of oil and gas, at present rates of extraction, are much more limited than those of coal. Some estimates suggest that the known supplies could be used in between 10 and 20 years, with oil leading the way and the natural gas fields of North Dakota bringing up the rear.

Estimates such as these can, however, be misleading. They are based on known reserves, and state officials claim that many areas throughout the region, and particularly in the mineral-rich states of Montana and Wyoming, have not been adequately tested. If, as seems inevitable, the national energy shortage intensifies, the pace of exploration will undoubtedly quicken.

The other major potential source of energy is uranium. The Atomic Energy Commission has estimated that 16 per cent of the country's known deposits lie within the Old West region, notably in the southern part of the

Powder river basin in Wyoming. Estimates suggest that more than 90 per cent of known reserves, and more than 70 per cent of potential reserves, are in this area.

Most of the uranium mines and mills are in Wyoming. Among the areas where development is going forward are Douglas, the Shirley Basin, Pumpkin Buttes, and more recently the Red Desert area near Rock Springs. Exploration began in the 1950s, under the aegis of the AEC, and all the signs were that another boom industry was being developed.

Much of the "yellow cake" was strip mined, although some underground mining was introduced in Converse County, where Douglas is situated. The work is carried out by private enterprise, with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission controlling the disposal of output.

Uranium also exists in South Dakota, and in the past a mine at Edgemont has produced significant quantities of ore—an output of 43,000 tons was recorded in 1961. This mine and related equipment were subsequently bought by the Tennessee Valley Authority, which embarked on a study of the uranium processing

mill, not at present operating. At the end of last month this investigation had almost been completed, and about 30 or 40 employees were engaged on the taking of core samples. Several companies have uranium claims in the area, including the Homestake Mining Company, Union Carbide, and a subsidiary of the TVA, which owns the mill.

Most people feel confident that uranium will again be developed on the location, although no predictions are being made about the future of the mill itself until the results of the study have been assessed. Among the questions this exercise was designed to answer was whether it should be renovated or relocated.

Among several experiments going forward with coal gasification is one at Rapid City, South Dakota, where the Conoco Coal Development Company's research division completed a pilot plant in 1971 and went forward with work on the CO₂ acceptor process.

Sub-bituminous coals and lignite, found in abundance in the area, can be used to fuel the plant which, according to Mr Duane McCoy, the project manager, has totally demonstrated its effectiveness.

Although problems could arise in the stepping up of the pilot plant to one that could be operated commercially, he is confident that these would be minor in character.

Like most of the others being developed elsewhere, the Rapid City plant is what gas engineers describe as being of the second generation. American pipelines and gas burning equipment are built to handle natural gas, rather than town gas. If prohibitively costly conversions are to be avoided, the future is seen to be in the manufacture of synthetic natural gas which could use existing equipment.

In addition to the basic coal fuel, gasification plants require water. But, with one eye on the environment, officials point out that a plant similar to that at Rapid City would consume only a ninth of the amount of water needed by a conventional electric power station for the same amount of basic fuel. The United States Government paid for the building of the plant, and the cost of running it is now shared by the federal authorities and the American Gas Association. This gives the Government access to all the technical findings

Announcing the smart business decision

Boom town story of how the coal was won

you take Highway 10 it of Blaine, Montana, and flow the Yellowstone river upwards for a hundred miles or so, well past Custer with the Bighorn river, to find the turn-off to the company town of Colstrip. It is midway along the road the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, and to a casual observer it is little more than a collection of houses and wooden houses, overshadowed by a power station.

But Colstrip is a boom town. Less than 10 years ago it accommodated only 50 maintenance men and their families. Today its population is in the region of 3,000, and six or seven years hence this is likely to have doubled.

As its name implies, Colstrip owes its existence to the coal with which it is surrounded — millions and millions of tons of high quality fuel, low in sulphur and lying in seams up to 24ft deep, just below the surface. The winning of it, to British eyes, seems ridiculously simple. Marion draglines, with bodies as big as dance halls, chew off the surface soil in 90-ton bites. Then the Bucyrus-Erie coal shovels rip into the coal, piling 15 tons a time into Euclid coal-haulers each capable of carrying 120 tons. The haulers take the coal off to a tip near by where two men control machinery that pours it into unit trains consisting of 100 cars, each capable of carrying 100 tons.

Colstrip was born in 1923, the offspring of the old Northern Pacific Railroad which was granted the land by the Federal Government. Northern Pacific needed the coal to fuel its steam locomotives. Over the next 32 years the railroad mined 40 million tons, disturbing about 1,000 acres of rolling prairie in the process. In 1958, after the diesels came, the land was sold, with associated equipment and some houses, to the Montana Power Company, which left it fallow for 10 years.

When the market for coal turned again, in 1968, Montana Power put its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Western Energy Company, on site, and Colstrip was reborn. The known reserves of fuel at that time were 75 million tons, and the company began supplying 500,000 tons of coal a year to the 180 megawatt J. E. Corvett power station at Billings.

With a capability of 2,500,000 tons a year, Western Energy began searching for customers outside the Old West region. Within two years it was operating Colstrip at capacity, sending the fuel that the state of Montana did not need to power utilities in the mid-West.

Later, two steam generating plants, each of 350 MW, were built at Colstrip, and simultaneously Western Energy embarked on a planned development of the town around them. Design consultants lived on site to draw up a scheme which is still being carried out today.

New, single family houses began to go up. Shopping facilities were opened, and provision was made for parks in each of the six sections of town. A recreation centre was built with a gymnasium, baseball pitch, a meeting room and an Olympic-size swimming pool. Children's playgrounds were created. Two police deputies were installed, and a nurse practitioner moved in, supplementing the service provided once a week by a doctor who flies in from Miles City in his single-engine Cessna.

Until last year all the houses were company owned and rented out to workers. Now the men can choose whether to go on renting, to buy, or to purchase a plot of land on which to build. The new policy was introduced not so much at the behest of the workers but because Western Energy felt that it had controlled development well enough to ensure there would be no urban sprawl.

"We wanted to avoid another Rock Springs," said Mr West G. Boettger, the engineer who looks after reclamation for the company, and who recalls vividly the adverse publicity that the Wyoming mining town has attracted.

Although labour turnover is said to be low, Colstrip is by no means without its problems. The nearest communities of any consequence are Miles City, some 85 miles away, and Forsyth, smaller and a mere 30 miles distant. But it is a long way to go if you want to choose a suite of furniture. There is no cinema in Colstrip, either, and company executives admit that the town needs indoor facilities of this type.

However, while coal continues to find a ready market and output expands, these omissions will doubtless be rectified. When Western Energy began operations in 1968, the reserves were put at about 75 million tons. Despite all that has been taken out since then, today's total is said to be 850 million tons, spread over about 20,000 acres of land around Colstrip.

The 2,500,000 tons of coal won in 1970 compares with the present output of between 9,500,000 and 10 million tons a year. Three million tons are fed into Colstrip 1 and 2 power stations; Corvett, in Billings, continues to burn its 500,000 tons a year; and the rest goes to power utilities both in and outside Montana.

As reclamation engineer, Mr Boettger has a heavy responsibility. Around Colstrip there are still signs of spoil tips left by the former railroad owners. Things are different now, with intense pressure on companies not to spoil the environment. Mr Boettger complains that the many regulations are sometimes applied too rigidly. But he concedes that this is a small price to pay when the future of the country is considered.



In 1976 the Union Pacific Railroad hauled nearly three million tons of coal from Rocky Mountain Energy's joint-venture mine at Medicine Bow, Wyoming.

Railways moving into profit

Railroads were, and will be, almost certainly remain, crucial to further development of the mineral-rich lands west of the northern Missouri. If rapid exploitation of the vast coalfields and other energy resources of Wyoming, Montana and North Dakota is to take place, then considerable expansion of rail activity in the area seems inevitable.

With two notable exceptions, existing rail links in the region run east to west, following the trails blazed by the prairie schooners in the 1800s. The exceptions are the Burlington Northern lines running north-west from Lincoln, Nebraska, and roughly north from Cheyenne, Wyoming, to meet at Billings and travel on to Shelby, near the Canadian border. It was Frederick Billings, president of the former Northern Pacific Railroad, who gave his name to the Montana coal-and-cow town when it was founded in 1882.

No south-bound tracks exist to link the southern border of Nebraska with the 49th Parallel that separates North Dakota from Canada. Important though this may prove to be to industrialists, it has little significance where the coal trade is concerned. Existing tracks are thought to be adequate, directionally speaking, to take fuel to the main population centres outside the region. However, some people doubt whether they are in a good enough condition to take considerable loads.

Economists have drawn attention to reports which allege that some of the region's main-line track and many of its secondary or branch lines are in sub-standard condition. They claim that the Federal Railroad Administration has expressed considerable concern that the expected increase in the frequency and loads of freight passing over the system may lead to further track and roadbed deterioration.

It is pointed out, too, that if demand for coal trains increases dramatically, the railroad companies might find it difficult in the short term to handle both this and the vital agricultural traffic without running into big delays.

Not unnaturally, railway officials tend to minimize these fears. They seem more concerned with possible opposition from local community leaders and about their running battle with the advocates of such different forms of transportation as coal slurry pipelines.

One of the most famous of the lines in the region is the Union Pacific Railroad's link from its headquarters town in Omaha, Nebraska, through Grand Island, North Platte, Cheyenne, Laramie and Rock Springs to the west coast. Mr Barry Combs, a UP executive, claims that the line is so well maintained, particularly in Wyoming, that it is known as "the gold-plated railroad" to the company's competitors.

"I have no fears about permanent way standards or no doubt that we shall be able to handle any foreseeable extra traffic when the time comes," he says. "We average 40 trains a day over the line in Wyoming, about three of which each carry something like 10,000 tons of coal. If you divide 40 into 24 hours, you can see there is scope for increasing the frequency."

Given the railroads' pre-eminence as a rapid transporter of vast quantities of freight, and the fact that in UP's case, certainly, much of its revenue is derived from coal traffic, Mr Combs's arguments are persuasive. In 1976, coal accounted for over 19 per cent of UP's total freight traffic, an improvement of over 12 per cent on the record 1975 figure. More than 17,500,000 tons was shifted, mainly from southern Wyoming, Utah and Colorado.

With business available on this scale, and suggestions that the coal haul in UP territory will expand to about 50 million tons by 1985, it seems unlikely that the company will neglect to maintain its facilities. Indeed, over the six years from 1971 UP spent nearly \$1,000m on new locomotives, freight train cars, and other equipment and claimed that it maintained the most competitive transport system in the nation.

Many railwaymen believe that a new golden age is dawning for them. Believed of their loss-making passenger traffic, many of the companies—particularly those in the Old West region—are profitable. This trend is likely to be maintained as long as energy conservation is demanded. The railmen claim that trains can move four times as much freight per gallon of fuel as large trucks and 125 times as much as air freighters, as well as causing much less air pollution.

None of this is meant to suggest, however, that all will be easy. The growing anxiety about environmental issues, so evident in each of the five states, will of itself create problems. Inevitably there will be opposition to attempts to increase the frequency of train journeys through small communities, on the grounds of noise and delays to other forms of traffic. Level crossings are the rule, rather than the exception, on many American systems, and the farmer and the cowman do not take kindly to ceding right of way to the iron horse, any more than the Indian once did.

"The spirit of the old frontier is still there deep down inside many of the people in this region," Mr Combs says. "That is not to say that they are sitting on the front porch with shotguns over their knees. But we have to be mindful of their feelings."

The same spirit runs through the veins of the railwaymen, as is apparent when the subject of coal slurry pipelines is raised. For two years now, Union Pacific and other railroad companies have been in the van of the fight against proposals to shift some of the Old West region's coal through pipelines. The idea is to pulverize the fuel to the consistency of sugar, suspend it in water, and then pump it over vast distances.

Such threats to the railways' traditional business are not being taken lightly. Pipeline promoters are being told that railway companies will allow the pipes to run over or under their tracks "only over our dead bodies". Geologists and environmentalists have in many cases closed ranks behind the railwaymen in opposing such schemes, and intense lobbying for and against is continuing at both state and federal level.

The outcome of this particular battle has yet to be decided. What seems certain, however, is that UP is determined to live up to its slogan—"We can handle it".

Peter Strafford on the quest for foreign investment

Farm-bred folk extolled as workers

The Old West is not a autumn. There is also thought going on about the possibility of establishing a joint office for the five states of the region somewhere in Europe. Düsseldorf, Amsterdam, Zurich is investor, whether he is and London are mentioned as possibilities.

Most of the foreign investment in the region comes from Canada, North Dakota, and Saskatchewan, which shares a border with Manitoba and Saskatchewan, has branches used to hard work and of several Canadian firms, most of them involved with agriculture.

It hopes to get more, not least by arguing that the Canadians will not have to pay such high taxes as they would at home.

Nebraska has Dorsey Laboratories and Ovaline. The campaign began Products, both of them ne years ago, and was owned by Sandoz, the large federal blessing by the Swiss firm, in Lincoln, the son administration. But its state capital. It also has an unit have been rather un-assembly plant in Lincoln n, with much of the in-which puts together Kawamnt going to states in saki motor cycles from East, West or South. Japan, with 90 per cent of a Old West considers that the parts made in Japan, s time it got its share. and the completed cycles there are plans for send-distributed all over the a mission overseas in United States.

rch of investment this - It was recently announced

As far as energy and power are concerned, officials point to the oil in Nebraska and Wyoming, and the huge deposits of coal in Wyoming, Montana and North Dakota. So no new investor need be worried, they maintain, about where his power is going to come from, since the known sources of supply in the region are large enough to last for many years.

They even set out to counter the impression of remoteness that the area gives by pointing out its road, rail and air connections, and the fact that it is ringed by large markets such as Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, Portland, Seattle and Winnipeg.

Land is readily available on the vast stretches of the plains, they add, and the region as a whole is free of the urban troubles that affect industrial centres in the more thickly populated parts of the United States.

They also say that the weather is not as bad as it might seem, or at least is rarely disruptive, even if it sometimes gets very cold when the winds sweep down over the Dakotas from the Arctic.

In the long run, Omaha bankers say, the region is one of great potential importance, because of the richness of its agricultural land—something that has no parallel even in the vast Union. At a time when food resources are becoming a critical issue all over the world, this is of great value, they consider.

One banker said that interest had already been shown by foreigners in buying agricultural land in Nebraska and elsewhere. He spoke of approaches from West Germans, Mexicans and even Saudi Arabians, who saw such land as a useful investment and thought of having it farmed by a farm management group.

A decision would have to be taken, he said, on how to ensure that the local authorities retained control and made the best use of such investment.

Dealing with the outside world is not new for the states of the Old West. They have large agricultural exports, and several trade missions have been sent to the Middle East, South America and the Far East. But they feel the time has come to make themselves even better known.

No duties to pay on export goods

One method being used by Omaha is the setting up of a foreign trade zone, where goods can be brought in from abroad and stored, packaged or processed without the payment of import duties. Duties are only paid when the finished goods are sold in the United States; if they are exported, no duties are paid.

In making the case for industrial investment, officials lay a great deal of emphasis on the virtues of farm-bred people. They compare favourably with labour from the cities, they say, since they believe in hard work, are mechanically adept, and can easily be trained in manufacturing operations. Promotional material speaks of "a stronger work ethic, great productivity and a lower rate of absenteeism" than elsewhere.

The various states also offer training programmes for workers who would be employed by new investors. In North Dakota, for instance, there is an employee-training programme which is available to any new business or industry in the state or to any North Dakota firm undergoing a major expansion.

For example, one manufacturer of agricultural equipment needed 30 trained machinists, and the state's vocational education board established a training programme at one of its centres.

There is the added incentive that this is not a part of the United States where the unions are strong. Wages tend to be rather lower than elsewhere.

Invest where the energy is!

Come to the Energy States of America.

All the energy and all the kinds of energy you'll ever need are right here.

Your expansion plans will fit beautifully into this energy-rich, 5-state area of Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming. It is rich in far more than the natural energy that powers industry.

Rich in people energy.

By people energy, we mean the willing and intelligent workers you need for profitable production. They are here, and they have proved they can produce at a rate far above the national average. They are trained both by state technical/vocational programs and by the mechanical experience that comes with farm backgrounds.

This land is rich in another important kind of people energy, too. It is rich in a glad-to-see-you energy from both state governments and the people themselves. It is an energy that helps you find success.

It is an energetic land

This is a vast, lovely, dramatic and fascinating part of the United States. It is a stimulating land

Energy to power industry

At the bottom of it all is the coal, the water, the oil, the electricity, the energy that will keep the wheels of industry turning for centuries to come. This is where the energy is. This is where your investment should be. The Energy States of America.

We would like to send you this colorful booklet, including fact sheets on taxes, natural resources, power, financial assistance, quality of life, and more for each of the five states. Please write to: Industrial Development Department, Old West Regional Commission, Suite D, 201 Main Street, Rapid City, South Dakota 57701.

The Old West region — consisting of the five states of Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming — is located strategically in the north central United States. Some of the best markets in the United States are close by, and the most remote part of the country is no more than five days away by motor carrier.

OLD WEST REGIONAL COMMISSION

We welcome you and your business.

Announcing the smart book on site decisions.

Contains hundreds of facts for comparing labor forces and other economic aspects of the U.S.A. And it's free.

Northern's ECONOMIC DATA GUIDE is part of an award-winning series of publications designed to help you make smart siting decisions.

Among the vital factors it measures are the education of labor forces, productivity in manufacturing, markets, utilities and transportation, living conditions, and laws affecting economic development.

All told, 213 state-by-state comparisons are made which rarely or never appear in most data guides.

We think they say some good things about our own Northern Plains region.

Our ECONOMIC DATA GUIDE has convinced many leading firms to choose new sites in the Northern Plains. Now we'd like to convince you.

For your free copy, write to:
Mr. W. A. Salzenberger, Director
Area & Community Services
Northern Natural Gas Company
2324 Dodge Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102 U.S.A.

*Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, upper peninsula of Michigan.

Reservations about justice

by Peter Strafford

The Indians in the Old West today are not exactly on the warpath but they are making more efforts than they have for a long time to assert what they feel to be their rights, and they are fired by a strong sense of having been unjustly treated in the past.

The Sioux, for instance, who live in North and South Dakota, have caused a stir by claiming jurisdiction over all the land which was given to them, or rather left to them, in the treaty they signed with the United States in 1868. Much of the land has been long since settled by non-Indians, but the Sioux argue that it should still be considered as part of their various reservations.

This in its turn has provoked a reaction by many of the non-Indians, particularly in South Dakota, which has the largest Indian population of the United

States. Whites have formed groups to fight the Indian claims in the courts, and some of them have been ready to adopt vigilante tactics at times of crisis.

Tension came to a peak during the incident in 1973 when a number of Indians, mainly members of the militant American Indian Movement (AIM), forcibly occupied the hamlet of Wounded Knee in South Dakota. Wounded Knee, on the Pine Ridge reservation, is the site of a massacre of Indians in the nineteenth century, and the move was intended to be symbolic of an Indian renaissance.

The occupation ended after a long siege, and since then AIM, which was always a minority movement, has been largely taken up with the resulting court cases. However, the incident created serious tensions between Indians and non-Indians on and around reservations at the time, and the uneasy situation has been prolonged by uncertainty over the jurisdiction claims. Generally speaking, the

conditions of life of Indians are very poor, both on the reservations and in neighbouring towns and cities. Dr Joseph Cash, an expert on Indian affairs at the University of South Dakota, thinks that the Indians are "in the worst shape of any ethnic group in America". There are high rates of unemployment, alcoholism and crime.

On the other hand, many Indians have managed to become successful members of the middle class, since there are now better schools for them than there were, and they have a chance to get a university education. There has been more federal money coming in to the reservations since the time of President Kennedy, which has helped to increase Indian self-respect but has also helped to fuel their demands for fairer treatment.

Indians claim that they encounter racial discrimination in the towns around the reservations, with difficulties, for instance, in getting housing or jobs. Non-Indians often lump all Indians together as feckless and incapable of doing solid work.

Indian reactions to the Wounded Knee incident vary. Some of them criticize AIM as a group of extremists who came from outside South Dakota and damaged the people of Pine Ridge Reservation by giving Indians a bad image and provoking the hostility of whites.

But when I went out to see Mr Pat McLaughlin, chairman of the tribal council of the Standing Rock Sioux, in Fort Yates, North Dakota, he told me that while he could not condone violence, it sometimes took violence to draw attention to a wrong. In his view, Wounded Knee had brought the plight of Indian people to the attention of the world.

Mr McLaughlin is an assured and forthright man who told me he had served with the American forces in Britain. His name, and apparently something of his manner, come from his grandfather, an Irish-American who married an Indian woman; but he told me that he felt entirely Indian.

Like other Sioux leaders, Mr McLaughlin feels that the United States has not honoured the treaty of 1868 and should be made to do so. He is now waiting to see how the Supreme Court will rule on the matter of the lands which once formed part of the Sioux reservations.



The Old Indian Trading Post at Jackson Hole, Wyoming. In 1973 members of the militant American Indian Movement (AIM) forcibly occupied the hamlet of Wounded Knee in South Dakota. Right: a member of the Sioux tribe escorts some unidentified men from the museum in Wounded Knee, where they had been taken for questioning by the AIM after being found on the Pine Ridge reservation.



INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

- 23 percent average annual increase in Value Added by electronics industries.
- 18 percent average annual increase in Value Added by machinery industries.
- 16 percent average annual increase in Value Added by metal fabrication industries.
- 12 percent average annual increase in Value Added by all Nebraska industries.

Growth in Nebraska industries doesn't just happen. Human resources and raw materials and equipment and capital don't just happen.

Nebraska Banks Are Helping Make Growth Happen

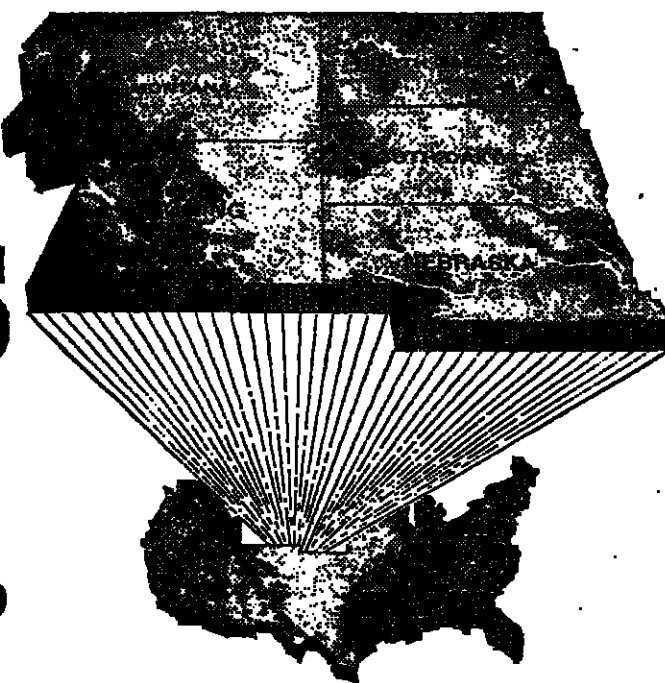
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OMAHA NATIONAL BANK
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA OMAHA, NEBRASKA

FIRST NATIONAL BANK U.S. NATIONAL BANK
OMAHA, NEBRASKA OMAHA, NEBRASKA

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Nebraska Bankers Association
International Banking Committee

We welcome you and your business to the Energy States of America.



We welcome you with energy

Here is all the energy you'll ever need. Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming are truly the Energy States of America — rich in coal, oil, natural gas and water. Rich in the capacity to generate electricity. No matter how big your expansion plans may be, this energy-rich region is big enough to handle them with all the energy you'll ever need, all the transportation you'll ever need, all the work force you'll ever need and all the help you'll need from state and local governments.

We welcome you with a helping hand

The five states of this energy-rich region are organized to help you find sites and help you develop them. They can help you with favorable tax structures, tax exemptions and tax rates that are

well below the national average. It is the policy of state and local governments to welcome you, to cooperate with you and to help you succeed.

We welcome you with people energy

From natural energy comes the power to make things work. From people energy comes the power to make things succeed. People energy is generated by willing, intelligent workers with an enthusiasm for doing things and getting things done. Those are the kind of people you'll find in the Energy States of America.

We welcome you with opportunity

Here is a land with a boundless future, ready for investment today. Here is a fascinating, stimulating land that encourages a healthy,

active, enjoyable way of life. Here is a land with all the energy you'll ever need and all the technical skills for which the U.S.A. is famous, and, yet, it is an uncrowded land where you can live your way and find the activities you like to enjoy. We welcome you with an opportunity to succeed at the way you work and at the way you live.

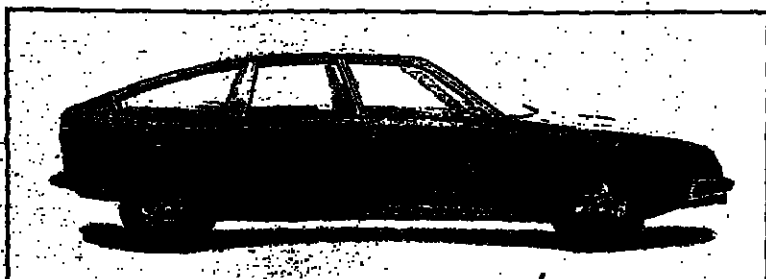


We welcome you with this colorful booklet filled with detailed facts about each state in the Energy States of America: Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming. We'll gladly send you a copy. Please write to the Industrial Development Department, Old West Regional Commission, Suite D, 201 Main Street, Rapid City, South Dakota 57701.



OLD WEST REGIONAL COMMISSION
Guardian of this Energy-Rich-Region

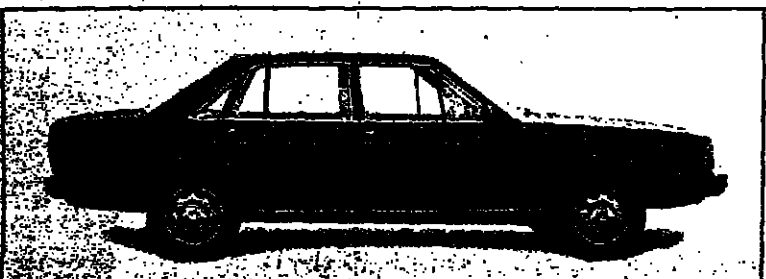
On the surface, we may not look as advanced as we are.



Wind resistance: 0.78 quatratmeters.



Wind resistance: 0.78 quatratmeters.



Wind resistance: 0.77 quatratmeters.

FIGURES FOR AUDI AND CITROËN MEASURED IN OUR WIND TUNNEL. ROVER FIGURE FROM LEYLAND CARS.

The figures on the left may surprise you. They certainly surprised us.

For we'd always believed that a streamlined shape had less wind resistance than a limousine-like shape.

But with the help of Europe's most advanced wind tunnel our designers found a new way to improve the air flow at the rear of our limousine.

Which means that we were able to lower the car's wind resistance without, as in the case of our distinguished competitors, having to reduce passenger or luggage space.

IT'S A LOT NEWER THAN IT LOOKS

There's a second area in which our car may surprise you. For to judge by appearances, you might think it no more than the typical new car of today: a facelifted version of its predecessor.

In fact, apart from a handful of parts, nothing is carried over from the old Audi 100.

There's a new 2 litre engine, a new safety system, a new noise reduction system, a new ventilation system, a new type of interior.

None of which is a mere novelty. We've simply incorporated all that we, and others, have learnt about car design in the last decade.

UNDER THE BONNET, WE'RE YEARS AHEAD.

To the layman, our engine may not look dramatically different from other people's.

In fact, as it's a completely new 2 litre design it has advances denied to its rather more elderly competitors.

It doesn't for example, need lots of extra cylinders to make it as smooth and as fast as

other luxury cars. 0 to 60 mph takes just 10.7 seconds. Yet despite that performance, this very large car still gives 29.4 mpg DIN.

You'll also find that its infrequency of servicing will shrink your garage bills.

And that its quietness will sometimes make you wonder whether the engine is switched on.

THE DEEPER YOU GO, THE MORE INTERESTING IT BECOMES.

Some of our car's innovations, like its engine will be readily apparent when you drive it.

But there's one which we hope will remain invisible to you.

And that's the special safety system built into our car. Using the discoveries of Professor Timoshenko of Stamford University, we've developed a unique "telescopic" safety girder.

It absorbs such a high proportion of impact energy in a head-on crash that the risk of serious injury is 50% lower than on new cars that just conform to present day safety standards.

You can inspect all of the other differences between the new Audi 100 and other cars, at your nearest Audi dealer.

And discover the advantages of buying a car that's designed by reason rather than just shaped by fashion.

The new Audi 100.

THE NEW AUDI 80 RANGE STARTS AT £3,298. THE NEW AUDI 100 RANGE STARTS AT £4,480. PRICES INCLUDE VAT AND CAR TAX AND ARE CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. SEAT BELTS, NUMBER PLATES AND DELIVERY EXTRA. ALL FIGURES QUOTED ARE OUR FACTORY FIGURES. FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE AUDI 80 OR 100 WRITE TO: ALEX HANLEYING DEPARTMENT, VOLKSWAGEN HOUSE, BRIGHTON ROAD, PURLEY, SURREY. EXPORT ENQUIRIES TO: AUDI EXPORT CENTRE, 95 BAKER STREET, LONDON W1.



After the sinking of the Torrey Canyon and Argo Merchant...

Oil polluting the oceans: are the tanker cowboys' days numbered?

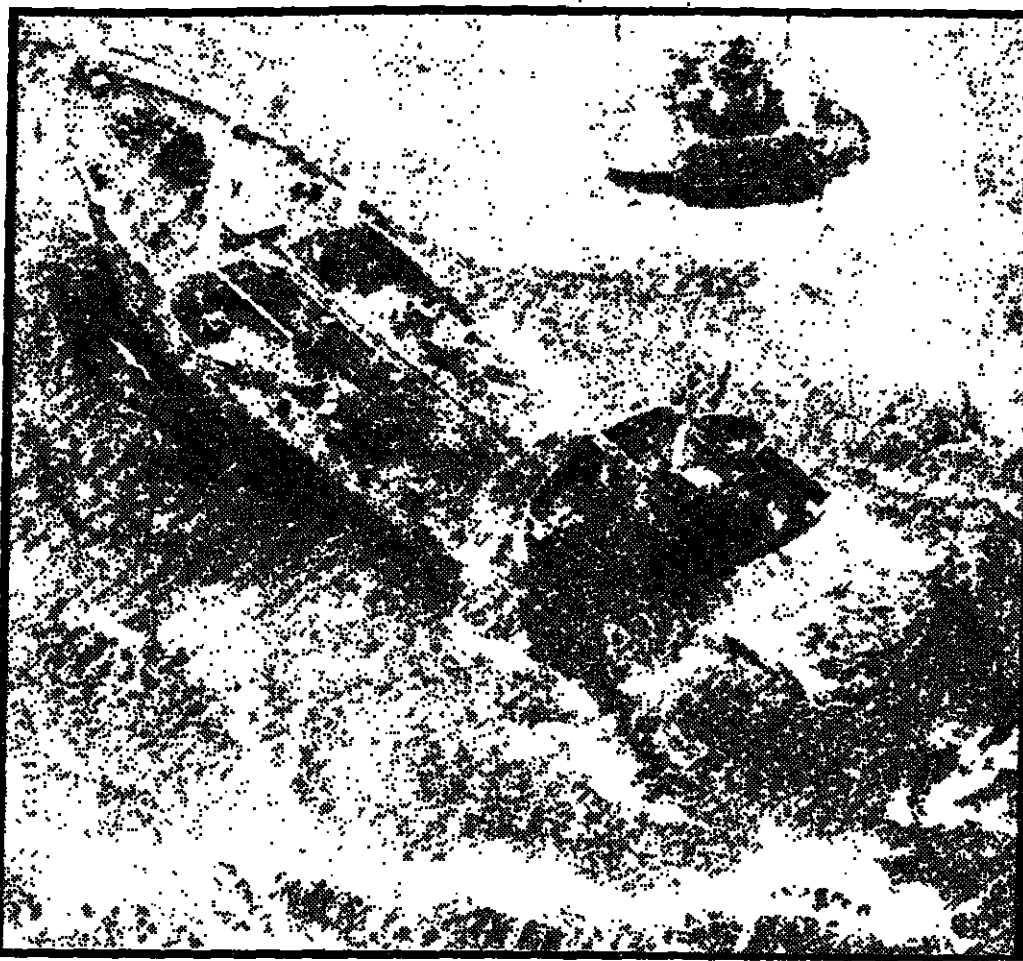
When the 28,000-ton Liberian tanker Argo Merchant went down off Nantuxet in December, spilling several thousands tons of oil into a prime American fishing ground, she assured herself a lasting place in shipping history.

Just 10 years ago today the Torrey Canyon besmirched the sea off Cornwall and generated a wave of international regulatory action to make the seas safer from this kind of accident and pollution. By demonstrating the inadequacy of such action the Argo Merchant has made certain a new wave of ever stronger measures from an increasing environment-conscious world.

It is no coincidence that the land where the environmental voice is currently loudest should have been the scene of this and several other tanker mishaps in recent months. The United States is surrounded by a shallow continental shelf, though oil to feed her gargantuan maw must be brought in ships of under 100,000 tons, of which few have been built in a decade when 250,000-tonners have ruled the carriage of crude oil. The Argo Merchant was more than 20 years old and so was the Grand Zenith, missing at about the same time in the north Atlantic. The San Simeon, exploding in Los Angeles harbour the same week with nine deaths, was nearly 20 years old, and the Olympic Games, gushing oil in the Delaware River was more than 10.

American public opinion is in full cry, demanding rigorous measures to protect the environment, and politicians are lending a receptive ear. Double skinned ships, double bottoms, segregated tanks, advanced navigation systems, wider compulsory pilotage, and even reservation of routes to United States flagships that can be effectively controlled, are all being canvassed. Pressure will certainly not diminish when all the facts about the Argo Merchant are known. Nor will she be 10 miles off course at the time of the accident, with inoperative navigational equipment, but she also had a horrific record of mechanical defects, crew troubles, and spills, including one in Boston a year earlier.

The fact that a ship like this could still be involved in such an accident 10 years after



The Argo Merchant's death throes: a place in shipping history.

Torrey Canyon points the way to where future action must lie. In that decade the United Nations maritime arm, the London-based Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), has passed a series of measures to reduce both operational pollution from tank washing and so on, which is reckoned to account for about 80 per cent of it, and accidents which account for the rest.

In 1969, restrictions on discharging oil into the sea were tightened, and tightened again in 1973 to prohibit it from entire sea areas like the Baltic and Mediterranean. In 1971 tank sizes were limited to strict spills from future ships, and in 1973 segregated ballast tanks made mandatory for new ships together with greater internal subdivision to aid buoyancy and lessen leakage from stricken vessels. In 1968

radio was made compulsory, and in 1972 new collision regulations were brought in. Traffic separation, as in the Dover Strait, was actively promoted, and more than 100 schemes are now in force.

All very admirable, but here is the rub. Out of about 150 world states, only 100 are members of IMCO, and of these only 20 to 30 may be needed to bring a marine convention into force.

IMCO is painfully aware of its inadequacy. "From now on the emphasis must be on implementation," says its secretary general, Mr Chandrika Srivastava. "That is largely a matter for sovereign governments, but IMCO is taking a great deal of interest."

In recent visits to 25 countries he claims to have encountered not a single example of lack of political will to exercise effective control.

Cyprus, which had the doubtful honour of sharing with Greece, Panama and Liberia three-quarters of world ship losses last year from only a third of world tonnage, is said by a visiting IMCO expert to be keen to improve its monitoring systems.

This still leaves the responsibility with flag governments, however, and IMCO achieved a breakthrough in January with agreement among member states to a scheme encouraging seafarers and others to report defects in foreign ports, where the host government can then inspect a ship and either report it to its flag government (and IMCO) or even detain it until defects are rectified. The scheme depends on people having the courage to report, though, and again its operation is limited to contracting countries. Finally, IMCO is working on a new convention setting

standards for crew training and watch keeping. This clearly will be valuable, but may take years.

"Environmentalists tend to see the answer in expensive gimmicks," says Mr Ralph Mayborne, head of BP tanker operations. And the risk is that governments will respond with

Without denying the need for steady improvement in ship design and equipment, Mr Mayborne thinks it a complete fallacy that to give a sub-standard crew high technology makes them more like a standard crew. The more sophisticated the equipment, the better trained crews need to be. Nor does he see the answer in putting age limits on ships.

A 15-year analysis of its own operations carried out by BP for the government disclosed 286 accidents in 1,000 ship years, practically all so minor as to involve no perceptible cost. In the entire period, BP's 100 ship fleet sustained only one major accident—a classic example of radar assisted collision—and caused no pollution, Mayborne claims. A significant finding was that small ships in restricted waters are more accident prone than the deep sea mammoths the environmentalists tend to fulminate against.

The problem lies, Mr Mayborne and everyone else seem to agree, with sub-standard owners who may or may not fly flags of convenience, and who make a living out of what is often a sub-standard operation from one end to the other: ships, crews, maintenance, and management.

Up to now the charterers—mainly the big oil companies who are themselves big tanker owners—have had little idea which of the ships offering themselves for voyage charter were accident prone, but that is changing fast. The oil companies do not like to say too much about it because, as Mr Mayborne comments, they cannot be seen to be gangling up on owners, especially in the light of United States anti-trust laws. But there is little doubt that black-lists are rapidly being compiled and compared, the most sophisticated among governments and IMCO all on their track, it looks as if the days of the sub-standard shipowner are drawing to a close. None too soon.

Michael Bailey
Shipping Correspondent

Bernard Levin

An open and shut case for being Jewish

I know it is very wrong of me, and as soon as I can stop laughing long enough I plan to feel thoroughly ashamed of myself, but for the moment you will just have to bear with me; these are dark days, and a man who has decided so publicly to be Jewish, and is sure as has Mr Mike Robertson, of Cornwall, must be suitably hymned in a thousand words or so before anything else is allowed to happen.

Mr Robertson, of whom I read in the Daily Express, is the owner of a group of department stores in the West Country. He likes to sell his goods to customers who wish to buy them (in itself an attitude sufficiently remarkable in this country to warrant a round of applause), and what is more he likes to sell them when the customers wish to buy them (further applause, accompanied by foot-stamping), and what is more still, if the customers want to buy on Sundays, on Sundays he likes to sell them (tumultuous cheers, followed by community singing and fireworks).

At this point in his admirable philosophy, however, he comes up against the spavined fetters which actually run this country, and whose view of the matter is the contrary of his: they believe that if a man wants to sell something on a Sunday he must be prepared to work on a Sunday (further applause, accompanied by foot-stamping), and what is more still, if the customers want to buy on Sundays, on Sundays he likes to sell them (tumultuous cheers, followed by community singing and fireworks).

In this case the weapon consists of the Shops Acts, which not only provide, as it is very proper they should, safeguards against employees being obliged to work on a Sunday, but also, by the way, to prevent unreasonably long hours of time or to be behind their counters, involuntarily, on normal days of rest, but compel shopkeepers to shut on certain days or at certain times even though their employees, even if induced by monetary incentives, are perfectly willing to labour.

Mr Robertson fears that the local council is going to order him (as it seems it has power to do) to cease trading on Sundays. He says that he is being pressed to take this action by a combination of the Lord's Day Observance Society and the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers. (I wouldn't be at all surprised.) But the good Mr Robertson is not to be deterred easily, come all the bluenoses and brothers between Falmouth and Honiton, and he has thought of the jolliest wheeze seen in those

parts, or any other parts, for some time: having discovered that the Shops Acts permit religious observance, he has decided to become Jewish himself, and is busy persuading his staff to volunteer for mass conversion at the same time. Entering into the spirit of his own proposal, he has taken to answering the question "What are your words?" with "Chief Rabbi here", and has already equipped his shop-assistants with skull-caps.

Now, I take it, you can see both why I am doubled up and why I shall have to put on a great show of being shocked as soon as I get my breath back. But until then, I want to salute Mr Robertson—there is really no other word for it—chutzpah, and to wish him every success in his endeavour.

I know of no healthier consequence of groups, pressures and motives than the one that has produced this country's pattern of trading and licensing hours. It is the work of wowsers of every description; of lawyers and incompetent shopkeepers and businessmen, afraid of competition from the hard-working and efficient; of trades union officials activated by nothing more admirable than the spirit which causes their opponents to work on manufacturing trades to impose fines upon those of their mates who work harder than the least hard-working; of local government officials who yearn to tell somebody, however inoffensive, not to do something; of reasonable politicians willing to scramble for votes in any murky corner where they may be found; of busybodies, snoopers, meddlers, jacks-in-office, prigs, propitiators, Pecksnuffs, pompous asses, fools, failures, functionaries and faint hearts.

These various weevils have conspired over the years to make the lives of the people of this country less easy and agreeable than they might be, and those of its traders less profitable than they have done so with malice aforethought.

Enter Mr Robertson of Cornwall, a suspiciously new-looking phylarist bound upon his forehead, a mezzah in his buttonhole, fragments of gefilte fish in his moustache and a look in his eye as of one who, should he find himself in the waters of Babylon, would sit down and weep at the slightest provocation. I do not suppose that Mr Robertson will succeed in his method of preventing the wowsers and brothers from

shutting his shops; apart from anything else, I believe that the Jews are very particular about whom they receive into their faith, the goyim having to go through a prolonged course of instruction before being admitted. (And even if Mr Robertson passes all the tests, I believe I am right in saying that circumcision in adult life can be very painful.) So I imagine that he will remain un-Jewish, which may well be the wisest course; if the Cornish Furry Dance should get out of hand one year and turn into a pogrom, he will be glad that the mob, intent upon sackings the Lostwithiel synagogue, will not find him at prayer inside it.

On the other hand, he may find a certain satisfaction in seeing that he may even have been seeking it—in the knowledge that he has drawn some attention (and I have been happy to draw some more today) to a state of affairs in which the honest trader, wishing to sell his wares to an eager customer, must first learn to say *sholem aleichem* as though he meant it before being allowed to do so on a Sunday.

Of course (I think I am just about ready for the shock and horror bit), I do not want to suggest that the attitude of Britain's laws to Sunday is based on anything but the profoundest Christian feelings in those who enact and uphold them, for I am sure they all remember Christ's striking words: "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing, at any rate on weekdays, their sale on Sundays being very properly restricted by the Shops Act 1950 as amended by subsequent legislation, particularly the Shops (Early Closing Days) Act 1965, always bearing in mind the decision in the case of *Ulford Corporation v Betts* (1964) 1 All ER 1000. All the same, there are more ways of killing a cat than by choking it with cream, and one of them is laughing it to death. I hope the municipal authorities who have the responsibility of deciding whether Mr Robertson may shut his shops on Sundays will stay their hands even if he does not succeed in changing his name to Rabinowitz and his religion to that of Rabinowitz's forefathers. If they do make him shut up shop, let me point the finger of scorn at them, and to buy all the more on the other six days of the week from this admirable, ingenious and above all, entertaining spirit."

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977

How to do business in Australia & New Zealand



Ask the Bank of New South Wales

Our vast network of branches forms the largest, longest-established, free enterprise banking complex in this region. This means we really know the countries, their people, their business and their potential. Let us help you find your business bearings in the area and contact the right people.

Write to: Chief Manager for U.K. and Europe Bank of New South Wales 29 Threadneedle St., London EC2R 8BA

Bank of New South Wales

The Bank that knows Australian and New Zealand business best. Over 1300 Offices: Australia, New Zealand, New York, San Francisco, Frankfurt, Bahrain, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Singapore, Jakarta, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, New Hebrides and other islands of the Pacific. Three branches in London. Incorporated in Australia with limited liability.

The power of the EEC, by Mr Malcolm Fraser

Canberra Mr Malcolm Fraser, Australia's Prime Minister since the constitutional crisis of November, 1975, ended the brief but eventful Whitlam era, remains something of an enigma. Outside his own political circle, it is not easy to find people who regard him as an appealing figure. His apparent lack of warmth, his privileged background—Melbourne Grammar, Oxford University, 8,000 rich acres in Victoria, grandson of one of the first federal senators, Sir Simon Fraser, who came from Nova Scotia—these factors, added to the events preceding his electoral victory, have conspired to produce a good deal of dull hostility.

The economic situation, largely inherited but, some think, aggravated by his policies, has not helped.

Yet those close to him in the Liberal Party admire his determination—seen by opponents as arrogance or ruthlessness—and insist that he is less reactionary than his reputation allows.

Mr Fraser, who is 46, was weary but quite affable when he received me at his office.

He soon provided evidence for the view that he is less conservative than his reputation, making it clear that he did not accept the views of his New Zealand counterpart, Mr Muldoon, about sporting contacts with South Africa. It was quite natural, he said, for people to feel strongly when a government (ie, South Africa) said that some people could not be in sporting teams because their colour or race is different. "If in the face of the kind of approach, others (ie, Mr Muldoon) try to say this is not an issue for governments, that is just not sustainable any more."

"It would be sad if the Commonwealth Heads of Government got sidetracked in discussing this issue for many hours, as they could be if people try to sustain a view which might have been sustainable in the 1950s, but which is not sustainable in 1977."

The matter would be discussed in Canberra with other

Commonwealth leaders from the Pacific and South-East Asian regions before the conference.

He is a stronger believer in the value of the Commonwealth than many of his predecessors, rejecting the view that it has become a anachronism, a relic of a potentially friendly microcosm of the United Nations, with all the problems of rich and poor nations, without the tensions arising from the rivalry of the super-powers, and as a bridge between regional groups.

It is the only organization where heads of government from more than 30 countries are prepared to set aside up to two weeks to discuss these problems. . . . It needs to be recognized that it provides an opportunity, a forum for success which may not be elsewhere, and that people ought to work at it," he said.

Mr Fraser is also visiting Brussels. Coming to Australia, one is reminded afresh just how powerful a trading block the EEC looks to those outside.

"In the final resort, Australia either supported or did not oppose Britain's entry into the EEC. I am on record in Parliament as having supported it on political grounds, recognizing the need for a certain degree of political unity among European countries."

Last May Mr Fraser caused a slight flutter by saying: "We eagerly await the plain evidence of British influence in the EEC which was so emphatically promised to us as a great contribution to a better and freer world." He is now a bit more cautious, emphasizing that neither this, nor the anticipated strengthening of Britain, could be expected to occur quickly.

The EEC, he pointed out, now represents "probably the most technologically advanced, the most sophisticated, and I suppose taken together the wealthiest grouping of nations that the world has ever seen."

"We would hope that its internal problems can be so resolved that it can and will

play the larger role in world affairs that Australia would hope for, and that Britain implied in the months and years before her membership."

While conceding that Australia has been deficient in its approach to the EEC, Mr Fraser saw a basic difference between Australia's high tariffs on manufactured imports, and the "impenetrable wall" of agricultural protectionism. He hoped that when the EEC's ban on beef imports was lifted, they do not at some stage in the future decide to pull down the blind again."

"Great trading nations have got to understand that it is to be a stability in the political relationship between countries, there needs also to be stability in the trading relationship," a message, lost some of Australia's trade unionists, whose strikes in export sectors like mining have troubled relations with the nation's major trading partner, Japan.

As for the events which culminated in his crushing election victory in December 1975, Mr Fraser points out that the

crux of the matter was not the Senate's blocking of the money supply or the Governor-General Sir John Kerr's dismissal of Mr Whitlam. It was that Mr Whitlam had decided to continue governing without a mandate from the people, and even to "raid" the trading banks for finance.

"If the Government of the United Kingdom sought to govern once Parliament, or the Commons, had cut off its supply of money, people would think it, in the politest terms, rather odd, and in the most extravagant terms, revolutionary. This is what the then government sought to do."

He thought the constitutional monarchy has been a source of continuity and stability for Australia. If one element were taken out of the system, it would not be easy to know how to fill the void with something better.

"It is a sad day when people feel that ancient traditions have to be torn up and destroyed merely because they are old."

Roger Berthoud

The Times Diary

This is the kind of thing I shall miss

published soon. Mansell, though, said he was not as bothered about that as about the Think Tank's investigation into Britain's activities overseas, which embraces external broadcasting.

But it is to him that as far back as 1960, there had been periodic reviews of our overseas commitments, which usually came to the conclusion that the BBC External Services and the British Council ought to be cut back severely, but nothing ever happened as a result. The Duncan Report of the late 1960s is one I remember specially.

"I suppose you're right," he admitted. "We saw that one off. No doubt we shall see this one off, too."

I was able to introduce him to another BBC person, Esther Rantzen of television. She told him that she used to work for the External Services in Bush House, their headquarters. "I was once bitten by a Brazilian in the lift," she revealed. "A slow lift?" I hazarded. "I suppose you're right," she replied. Then I came across Tom McNally, from the Prime Minister's Office, talking to Peter Shore, Environment Secretary, about the Labour parliamentary candidacy for Vauxhall, for which McNally is a contender, though with little chance of success. It was he who raised the storm over the request by the constituency's General Manage-

ment Committee that candidates should sign a pledge to offer themselves for election to the House of Commons. I joined the group, but McNally explained to me his view that the request to sign such a pledge was against party rules, which was why he had acted. As a member of Vauxhall Labour Party, I thought it best to offer no opinion. I was one of the last to leave the ambassador's house, which shows how much I enjoyed myself.

Feverish

Jubilee fever struck twice in London yesterday when there were press previews for two exhibitions celebrating the Queen's 25 years on the throne.

The best part of the exhibition is the room devoted to pictures shown in the Manchester Royal Jubilee Exhibition of 1877. This demonstrates well how the Victorians revelled in scenes of misery and pathos.

A picture called "Hard Times" shows a family of the labouring class suffering in a lane at Bushey, Herts. There is, too, plenty of misery in "The Sick Call", painted by a man who died of consumption the year after it was exhibited. In other pictures, a mother and her baby battle through a blizzard; a husband and wife stare balefully at each other, locked in a marriage of convenience; and two nuns bury somebody. Splendidly morose stuff, but a long way from jubilee jubilation. The National Portrait Gallery caught the mood better at the press view of their exhibition of 130 years of royal photographs. Happy and Glorious.

This also had a large picture of Queen Victoria glowering over the Midlands Electricity Board, which for five years to take a picture of a nightingale. He was rewarded one hot day last summer, after an eight-hour wait in his hide near Studley in Worcestershire, which claims to be England's smallest village. His effort won him 100 yesterday in a picture competition organized by the magazine *British Birds* in which he competed with some of our leading

collection of indifferent Victorians, but there are a few curiosities. A sculpture of the Queen's right hand and wrist shows that, even in 1843, she was a right-handed person. There will no doubt be those who will enjoy gazing at the original sailor suit worn by Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, in the portrait by Winterhalter of 1846.

The trouble with him is that he's a cannibal borey

professional wildlife photographers. The judges said that it was one of the first pictures of a nightingale they had ever seen, certainly the first of the bird in water. Sir Peter Scott, who presented Wilkes with his prize, said Wilkes had won because all the judges said they wished they had taken the picture. You can see the picture on page 21.

Wrong

The appointment of Kingman Brewster as United States ambassador to London will come as no surprise to readers of this column. In January, I reported, on the advice of Fred Emery in Washington, that Brewster "seems a more likely choice than others whose names have been bandied about". The unfortunate reader of the *Daily Mail*, however, might be a little bewildered. Last Monday their Diary reported, with no trace of doubt, that "Georgia lawyer Philip Alston 65, has the post sewn up". For good measure, the report went on: "He has direct contact with the oval office and will be a powerful ambassador."

The source of information, for those who need it, on the private lives of the insignificant. It does not dabble in matters it should not understand.

There are few things more pleasing than to be honoured by one's peers, but some fields honour takes strange forms. To mark the 85th birthday of Dr Cecil Boar, a distinguished protozoologist, his name is being used as a genus name for a species of parasites isolated from Brazilian crocodiles.

Patience

Have you ever seen a nightingale? Most of us have heard one, but the nightingale is as shy as they come, and he is the very devil to photograph. Especially standing up to his knees in water, which is not his usual habitat, being as he is a creature of the scrub.

Michael Wilkes, an inspector with the Midlands Electricity Board, waited for five years to take a picture of a nightingale. He was rewarded one hot day last summer, after an eight-hour wait in his hide near Studley in Worcestershire, which claims to be England's smallest village. His effort won him 100 yesterday in a picture competition organized by the magazine *British Birds* in which he competed with some of our leading

Queen Victoria's right hand.

The Royal Academy is marking the event with a small collection of pictures and objects relating to Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in 1887. It calls its exhibition *This Brilliant Year*. For the most part, it is a

مكنا من الناحية



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION

any society that deliberately sets itself to secure fair treatment for minority communities in its midst faces a delicate question of principle. Is fairness to be maintained by absolute equality of provision? Or are special measures required to counteract the particular disadvantages from which the minorities suffer? The history of race relations legislation in this country accords priority to the first principle in dealing with discrimination. In road terms the intention has been to prevent discrimination by one person against another on grounds of race or origin. So great was the determination to secure equality of treatment that the past legislation was so flexible as to require the Race Relations Board to become embroiled in cases where the infringement of the Act was only technical. Hence the fiasco of the "Scots porridge" episode.

Last year's Race Relations Act provides for greater flexibility, largely but not solely because it does not require the enforcing agency to investigate every complaint of discrimination in the fields covered by legislation. It is also recognized both in that and in the 1968 Act that there are some jobs for which it is a necessary qualification to be of a particular nationality or racial group. But these are essentially exceptions to a general principle. The question is more complex when it comes to administrative actions designed to remove or reduce the disadvantages suffered by minority communities.

A report on local authority services published on Wednesday by the Community Relations Commission points out that there are three ways in which they can respond to this problem.

Priority can be given to helping the disadvantaged in general, which will be a means of assisting ethnic minorities more than proportionately because of the greater extent to which they suffer from most forms of disadvantage. Or services can be presented in such a way as to take account of the cultural variations in the population. Or special services can be provided to cater for the distinct needs of ethnic minorities.

So far as possible, the first of these approaches is to be preferred. It is the principle on which the Urban Programme and other area priority policies are based—which have much more to be said for them in concept than one might suppose from the administrative mess they have become. The intention is to spend public money on people and neighbourhoods according to their different categories of need. The more the categories are based on measurable indices, the more objective the system becomes, the fairer it seems, and the less likely it is to arouse the resentment of those in the host community who do not benefit. There is therefore less danger of fanning the flames of discrimination at the same time as reducing the other disabilities from which immigrants suffer.

But it is not enough simply to apply this principle. There are different communities in this country, and local authority and other services have to take this fact into account if they are to respond to human need as sensitively as they should. At the simplest level this is a matter of presentation. Information of all kinds advertising services has to be given in the languages of the minorities, and interpreters

have to be employed, if immigrants are to benefit from these services as much as other members of the population. That is not preferential treatment in any reasonable sense.

But immigrants do have different needs simply because they come from different cultural backgrounds. The most obvious is for English language teaching, a need that is now met reasonably well in the schools. But there is more to it than that. The CRC report mentions instances where applications for aid for elderly Asians were rejected because the projects concerned—for housing in one case, a day centre in another—did not provide for integration. To insist on the integration of old people of different national backgrounds, speaking different languages, and with a taste for different food, is a bureaucratic absurdity.

But in responding as sensitively as possible to these human needs it is essential not to discriminate against members of the host community. That would be precisely the effect of one suggestion in the report: that immigrant children should have priority for nursery school places. The parents of white children would then feel that they were being placed at a disadvantage, which they would reasonably regard as unfair. That would be the worst way of fostering good relations between them. White people have their rights and human needs as well. If these are not taken into account then racial animosity and discrimination will flourish whatever the law may say. Immigrants need special help, but they will suffer in the long run if it is given in ways that make white people feel that they in turn are being deprived.

Declining morale in the workplace

From the Director-General of the Institute of Directors

Sir, Professor Elliot Jacques in his letter (March 15) underlines as Britain's urgent social priorities the need for institutions to allow people to participate in the workplace and to be assured of just reward for creativity and responsibility.

It is certainly true that everybody wants to be assured of just reward for his contribution to the whole. But what about this worthy sounding, but unclear, notion of participation? Is it really true that what the employee is responsible for is "non-participation" is responsible for declining morale in the workplace?

I am doubtful; doubtful at any rate that that is a fundamental reason. It would take more space than you are able to allow me, and I am sure you would not want to contribute to the raising of the morale of the individual in his workplace. But there is one aspect which is increasingly clear, as is witnessed by the performance of British Leyland in its past two troubled years. The recent history of man is dominated by the growth in the scale of cooperative activity: bigger armies, bigger states and bigger and bigger business enterprises. Where the individual can no longer see the boundary of the territory he inhabits, he communicates with all who work within it, then he feels lost. When that enterprise itself loses its way, his sense of insecurity can in turn overwhelm the individual.

It is at such times that this nation becomes perilously subject to what I call "flockthink", the sheep-like and enthusiastic adoption of half-baked remedies which fleetingly catch the fancy. Such a panacea is the set of suggestions put up by the Hulton-Deutschman, and rightly criticized by Professor Jacques. You cannot impose good business management by law. Would that you could.

Most analysts assume conflict within industry. They are wrong. There is no conflict of interest between the company and its employees. Both share the common purpose of serving the customer to create wealth and provide a livelihood. This is participation.

Good direction and management of a business enterprise—and that means having the right people in the boardroom—select for the right reasons—the prerequisite of success. Given this, those working in it have a real basis for trust. But the trust still rests on good communications. This is not just making sure that everyone knows what is going on, but that they understand it. It is not just trying to do it, and more particularly, what can do and what it cannot do. I do not think the kind of policymaking works councils suggested by Professor Jacques would work. There is far greater merit in the German system of works councils, based on board level, discussed by Sir Emmanuel Kaye on the opposite page.

page in yesterday's issue (March 16).

One thing that management, private or state, cannot honestly do is claim to offer moral security of employment without compromising its professionalism. Professionalism means serving the customers' changing tastes and wants. But that does not mean in practice that you are not safe in your job. The challenge to the community is to manage the economy so as to provide the underlying security of full employment, whilst running a virtuous circle of the necessity of changing jobs to get the right people into the right jobs.

It will be when we are all sure we have good business leadership and good communications, and the consequent understanding and trust that we will find morale rising and industrial unrest diminishing.

Yours faithfully,

JAN HILDRETH, Director-General, Institute of Directors, 10 Belgrave Square, SW1.

From the Bishop of Chester

Sir, Could it be that Mr Fraser and his colleagues are in fact modern movers in a worthy cause? The almost universal view is that they are extremely bad boys who are causing the immediate dislocation of the car industry, with consequent unemployment to their comrades and damage to the national economy. In the short-term this is true. In the long term it is doubtful. One of the major causes of our present industrial, managerial and professional malaise is the constant erosion of differentials caused by large scale negotiations on behalf of the mass of union membership. Almost 40 years ago—in 1940 to be exact—fully qualified and experienced tool fitters were amazed to see the dilapidated and unskilled labour of the wartime engineering plants receiving as much, and sometimes more, than themselves. None of us, especially large scale unions, seems to have learnt any lesson.

Even those who subscribe to a communistic view of society must admit that at our present stage of social evolution specialist skills must be rewarded in terms of additional money if the economic fabric is to be maintained. Although the Paris commune required every person to be paid the same, the euphoric idealism of the Russian party congress of 1917 or seq insisted that all workers should have a basic wage but that specialist skills ought to be additionally rewarded.

It will indeed be a strange commentary on society if men and women of professional and managerial status secure the answer to their complaints through the steadfastness of Mr Fraser and his comrades.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
YVICTOR CESTR:
Bishop of Chester,
Chester.

Churches and Marxism

From Mrs Katharine Thwaites

Sir, Before I set out to put a human face on Marxism as your Religious Affairs Correspondent suggests (March 14) perhaps it would be wise to make sure that it has a human heart.

The opposition between Christianity and Marxism does not only arise from Marx's rejection of religious belief, it also comes from the Christian rejection of materialist philosophy. Nor is the difference between the two systems merely a matter of emphasis. Marxism proposes the ideal society as being on earth; it is not so much that it rejects Christianity as that it leaves out that little matter of eternal life. It also holds that progress is made by means of revolutionary change in which each stage is replaced by its negation or contradiction. This reality is fundamentally incompatible with the manifestation of Christianity as a development which is essentially conservative of its roots. Moreover, Marxism is based on a denial of the right of private ownership

whereas the practice of Christianity is dependent on that right—in order to give, first I must have.

In a free society it is not necessary to vote for communism. We are all at liberty to share our possessions with such a community if we wish, the fact that so few choose to do so should quench our surprise at the degree of suppression necessary to maintain a system which seeks to impose it. No doubt voluntary communism is the most perfect way of life, but presumably it will become an encyclopaedia of wish to be perfect and one supposes that it will be quite some time before that happens.

Meanwhile, surely, Christians should try to preserve and improve those forms of society in which the knowledge and pursuit of perfection is still possible, and while it is still possible, Christians neglect Marxism at their peril, their task is to unmask evil not to help put a good face on it.

Yours faithfully,

KATHARINE THWAITES,
The Old House,
Westfield College, Hampstead.

Battered babies

From Dr A. White Franklin

Sir, Dr Fawcett-Corbett (March 14) recommends the prescription of a Care Order for all children when the question of child abuse comes before the courts. Would he, I wonder, regard as fit to continue in practice a doctor who always recommends the same medicine for everyone who consults him about a headache? This patient surely deserves a more individual approach. There cannot be a rule of thumb method for abusing parents, and alas! the care order which the doctor prescribes from the bench is not a treatment. The order allows the child to be removed from the immediate danger of physical assault by its parents, but what matters also to the child is into whose

hands day-by-day care passes. This, for the child, is the treatment.

As to "the blandishments of counsel", which the doctor must withhold in other connections, the child abuse cases form an integral part of the adversary system. Counsel may truly win a case and lose a baby's life. It is for this reason mainly that some of us—though I have to say not our legal members—believe that these cases should join the cases of other kinds of breakdown of family life in an extension of Family Courts, where the adversary is replaced or complemented by the inquisitorial system.

Yours sincerely,
ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN,
Convenor, The Tunbridge Wells Study Group on Child Abuse,
149 Harley Street, W1.

Doctor manpower

From Ms Claire Whittemore

Sir, The question posed in your editorial "How many doctors for the '80s?" (March 14) has ramifications which extend well beyond the limits of domestic British policy and which are still too often overlooked.

As you rightly say, there are many areas of the National Health Service which are undermanned and which would collapse were it not for over-zealous doctors, especially those from the developing world. The other side of the coin is that encouraging this influx (when and to the extent that it suits us) has created an artificially high level of demand for medical training in countries that can ill afford it and where the net result may be a pool of underemployed, city based practitioners with skills scarcely relevant to the needs of their own people.

Now that these developing countries are increasingly coming to realize their need for many more paramedical workers and fewer high technology doctors, it would be foolish at best for this country to continue relying on a flow of migrant doctors to mask the inadequacies of the NHS.

In the course of research last year for an Oxfam report, "The Doctor-Go-Round", we found quite

a lot of support in the medical profession for the view that Britain, less than the developing countries, should be making much wider use of medical auxiliaries. This is certainly the view we shall be putting to the Royal Commission on the NHS.

The Junior Hospital Doctors may well be alarmed to see their ranks becoming eroded in the more favoured areas of the Health Service, with a resultant undervaluing of their skills and reduced opportunity for promotion. The solution, however, should not be to create a sub-consultant level simply to satisfy the junior doctors' demand for a career path. This would do nothing to resolve the fundamental problems of the NHS and in particular that of providing adequate health care in the less attractive branches of the service.

The only practical and affordable answer in sight would be a restructuring of the NHS to incorporate a new breed of paramedics costing less to train, providing easier and more appropriate access to basic health care and having more modest professional aspirations.

Yours faithfully,
CLAIRE WHITEMORE,
Oxfam Public Affairs Unit,
Pernell House,
Wilton Road, SW1,
March 16.

Religion and the Ulster troubles

From Dr David Morrison

Sir, Speaking in Belfast Cathedral recently Roy Mason said he "found it strange that politics in Northern Ireland should be dominated by religion" (*The Times*, February 24). This remark will unfortunately give credence to the view that the Ulster conflict is essentially a religious one and that the unwillingness of the UUUC to share a Cabinet table at Stormont with the SDLP is due to religious intolerance. If progress is to be made towards a solution in Ulster, it is essential to realize that the conflict is not about the church people worship in but about the state people live in. And glib, disapproving statements about Ulster politicians believing that "no fellow politician who subscribes to a different view should be given any share in the decision making process" (to quote Roy Mason) take on a different aspect when the "different views" referred to are in fact irreconcilable preferences about which state Northern Ireland should belong to, about which a war is currently being waged.

Yet the Government is still insisting on "partnership" between the holders of these different views and still, according to Roy Mason's briefing at Stormont on February 28, believes that such a "partnership" can be brought about. The Government apparently acknowledges that such a "partnership" will not come about voluntarily, otherwise they would have the UUUC's constitutional proposals under which coalition is perfectly possible if at any time sufficient political agreement exists. So it must be presumed that the Government favours a power sharing constitution which will guarantee that the separatist view, currently represented by the SDLP, will be present in every government from now on: the corollary of this is

that if the separatist tendency is absent then the government is constitutionally invalid, which means that the separatist tendency has the power to decide whether a government stands or falls and on what issue it stands or falls. It is a formidable triumph of optimism over common sense that this arrangement is postulated as a means of bringing stability and peace to a situation in which a war is being waged for separation.

It is as if the Government was insisting that Scotland must have a form of government which guarantees that the SNP would be in every government of Scotland, irrespective of the verdict of the electorate, and if at the same time there was a war going on to gain independence for Scotland. It is obvious that the various pro-Union parties in Scotland would reject such a proposal out of hand and, if the Ulster conflict was not regarded in many quarters as a religious one, it would be equally obvious that the pro-Union parties in Ulster would reject a similar arrangement.

It is time the Government dropped its futile commitment to this kind of "partnership" and acknowledged that since majority rule is considered to be a principle there is no alternative but to continue direct rule. There would then be no excuse for delaying the democratization of direct rule by

(1) increasing Northern Ireland's representation at Westminster,
(2) reforming the process of legislation for Northern Ireland at Westminster, and
(3) providing for the democratic control of those local government matters which the Macrory Report reserved to the old Stormont Parliament.

Yours, etc,
DAVID MORRISON,
Belfast, 15.

Income differences

From Professor P. S. Atiyah

Sir, The research findings mentioned in your issue of today (March 15), that there is less inequality than appears from comparing the income of individuals rather than households, is true at the top end of the scale as well as the bottom. As a household who has to maintain five and sometimes six persons on one income, I am acutely conscious of the fact that the income per capita of my household is today barely a third of the income of a married man without children, if he and his wife are each earning half my salary. In cold statistical tables I will appear a plutocrat by comparison with this hypothetical colleague, but the reality is precisely the reverse.

Moreover, everything that has happened in the past three years has multiplied this reverse disparity. In phase one of the pay policy I received no increase; this colleague and his wife would both have received 15 per cent; in phase two again, the combined increase would have been nearly twice mine. At the same time the

tax reliefs for children have become so eroded by inflation that the after tax income of a man even with three or four children is little different from that of the couple without children, especially when account is taken of the married woman's additional tax relief.

Then again, the position of many married couples who are both in employment has been improved by the Equal Pay Act. With virtually no increase in production in the past two years, the inevitable result of the equal pay policy has been to throw this additional burden on to married men whose wives do not work, and, of course, on bachelors.

Few people yet seem to have woken to the fact that the new differentials are not between skilled and unskilled, or middle class and working class. They are between those households where the wife works bringing up her children at home, and those households where there are no children and both spouses work. No wonder the birth rate has fallen sharply.

Yours faithfully,
P. S. ATIYAH,
University of Warwick, Coventry.

The money supply

From Sir Keith Joseph, MP for Leeds, NE (Conservative)

Sir, My colleague, Reginald Maudling, February 25, asserts that deceleration in money supply growth simultaneously increases unemployment, discourages investment and perpetuates stagnation; and he asks how long I wish the process described in his assertion to continue.

Mr Maudling fails to grasp the distinction between the short and medium term and fails to recognize that inflation destroys jobs and profits even more than would its cure, as well as undermining investment. In the short term, a deceleration of money supply growth will reduce jobs and levels of activity as inflation is squeezed out of the system—though the level of unem-

ployment will depend upon the degree to which trades unions price people out of jobs.

The process of deceleration cannot be shirked if inflation is to be abated. It is a painful, but inevitable consequence of previous monetary excess. But deceleration of money supply growth must continue—until the rate of growth of money is substantially less than its present level. This should take more than a year, possibly something like two or three years, to achieve.

Only by achieving and then maintaining such monetary restraint can we hope, sustainably, to increase employment, investment and prosperity.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH JOSEPH,
House of Commons,
March 17.

Encouraging literature

From Mr B. H. Baumfield

Sir, In his article "Questions to the Arts Council" (*The Times*, February 26), Tom Rosenhal makes the constructive suggestion that the Arts Council considers donating quantities of new novels to public libraries as an encouragement of literature. Most librarians are trying very hard to make adequate quantities of new fiction available for public circulation, and find it increasingly difficult to do so, with rising prices, and book funds which cannot keep pace in real purchasing terms. Manna is a rare commodity at the best of times, and if it arrived in such a form, would be warmly welcomed.

Charles Osborne, in his comments on the article, published on March 11, seems to cast public libraries once again as the wicked uncles of literature. His suggestion

that librarians are refusing to recognize, or are abrogating their responsibility towards literature as an art form, is a painful, but inevitable consequence of previous monetary excess. But deceleration of money supply growth must continue—until the rate of growth of money is substantially less than its present level. This should take more than a year, possibly something like two or three years, to achieve.

Only by achieving and then maintaining such monetary restraint can we hope, sustainably, to increase employment, investment and prosperity.

Yours faithfully,
B. H. BAUMFIELD,
Borough Librarian and Curator,
London Borough of Brent,
Central Library,
High Road,
Willemston Green, NW10.

Exit the cream cracker

From the Vice-Chairman of the National Consumer Council

Sir, I am sorry that you think that it is a good thing that Brussels is seeking to erode the butter and milk mountains by manipulating food labelling regulations. The National Consumer Council thinks quite the contrary. The point of food labelling legislation is to give consumers a clear and accurate idea of what they are eating. The way to get rid of the mountains is for the Commission to set realistic, rather than extravagantly high, prices for dairy products.

If we let Brussels have its way, we may well all find ourselves having to pay artificially high prices for things like cheese and butter cream and, perhaps, not being able to buy them at all in forms that contain cheaper alternatives to dairy products.

Yours sincerely,
JOAN MACINTOSH,
Vice-Chairman,
National Consumer Council,
18 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1,
March 17.

From Mrs Elizabeth Ewart James
Sir, On the learned members of the European Commission really believe that the British public is so

naive that it thinks ice cream is in fact pure thick cream, or that cream crackers have necessarily anything to do with cream from cows? If that were the case I am sure I would be apprehensive about buying a pack of fish fingers. I have yet to meet anyone who thought that a Penguin biscuit was anything other than something crunchy covered in chocolate.

If, in future, products will have to contain precisely what their brand name implies—I hate to think of the price of buttercream!

Yours sincerely,
ELIZABETH EWART JAMES,
Weavers Cottage,
Gydnop,
Amberley, Gloucestershire,
March 15.

From Mr Paul Swain

Sir, If no ice cream without cream, what about rock cakes and bulls' eyes? Perhaps the European dairy industry has more influence than the quarry or abattoir lobbies.

Can we expect a Swiftian solution to the world's population problems when the EEC turns its attention to the jelly baby?

Yours faithfully,
PAUL SWAIN,
10 Granville Square, WC1.

SINGAPORE'S DENIAL OF DISSENT

What is one to make of a government that in the name of fending off a communist threat uses methods that are precisely those common to most communist governments? Mr Lee Kuan Yew, who is very quick with his rebuttal of any criticism of his government in Singapore, would certainly dismiss this parallel drawn by a western newspaper. Yet such is the impression given following the latest detentions under the Internal Security Act of Mr G. Raman, a lawyer, Mr Arun Senkuttuvan, a local correspondent of the *Financial Times* and *The Economist*, and Mr Ho Woon Ping who was writing for the *Hongkong Far Eastern Economic Review*.

The case against the first two was set out in broadcast and televised statements made by Mr Raman and Mr Senkuttuvan, both of them hollow-sounding recitals with a dictated air—by whatever means they were extracted. Thus Mr Senkuttuvan was made to say: "I deliberately made use of my position as a writer to portray the Singapore Government as undemocratic, totalitarian, autocratic and oppressive. . . . My anti-government writings have helped the communist cause as I intended." Mr Raman admits the justification for detention without trial and claims of Singapore that there are already checks built in within our legal system providing for any rectification of

abuses by the executive of these provisions."

Investigations made over many years by Amnesty International would not support this. Nor could anybody be convinced by such statements. A strain of morbid suspicion seems particularly to be aroused by subversion from abroad. Thus Mr Senkuttuvan was associated "with the Euro-communist plot to portray the People's Action Party as Fascist and get it expelled from the Socialist International". It was Mr Lee himself, it may be recalled, who withdrew from the Socialist International last year when it took up the case of Singapore's detainees on the ground of human rights.

The press in particular is under a tight rein. The treatment of the *Singapore Herald*, a newspaper that showed signs of independence six years ago, showed how little communist affiliations had to do with it. Lately suspicion has fallen on any journalist who has acquired information which the Government deems to be damaging. There could be no possible communist element in the charges now made against the correspondent of the *Far Eastern Economic Review* over a tape recording made by the editor of that journal after an interview he had had with the Singapore Prime Minister.

As well as on the press there are pressures on many figures in public life, in commerce, the

professions, and education, to emasculate criticism and ensure a tame conformity. Such resorts go far beyond any excuse on grounds of racial tension or cultural conflict. That these are problems in Singapore should be acknowledged. The task of bringing to birth a community consciousness in this hybrid society has occupied Mr Lee for many years. He is right also to fear a Chinese cultural exclusiveness that can easily be drawn into support of the largely Chinese guerrillas still operating in Malaya. But that threat is surely much less now than it seemed fifteen years ago.

What Mr Lee seems unwilling to rely on is the positive force of democracy. At each election his own party has been handsomely returned. Last December the PAP won all sixty-nine seats. That can be taken as a mark of approval for efficient government and successful economic growth; also, perhaps as assent by a largely Chinese electorate to a one-party government with an authoritarian flavour. Does it not provide at the same time security enough to end the intolerance? Mr Rajaratnam, the Foreign Minister, applauded the election result as "a mandate to fight the communists and pro-communists". That label "pro-communist" attaches to a very slippery slope and Singapore has gone a long way down it and a long way from political freedom in the process.

more characteristic frame of mind. And when Bannerman, having played the first ball bowled between representative sides of the two countries, went on to make 165 and Gregory's team went on to win the match, no feelings of inferiority did have persisted. Mind you, the England team was one of professionals only and therefore did not contain several of the best English cricketers of the time, notably W. G. But then the Australian eleven did not have Spofforth, an omission repaired in the return match a fortnight later.

The match that this week recalled that historic encounter bodes well for the Australian tour of England this summer (in spite of the sad absence from the tour of the side of Lillee) and for the Royal Jubilee Test match to be played at Lord's in June. It bodes well too for the future of first-class cricket, now beginning to emerge from its long and dreary financial troubles, and the disorientation inflicted on it by changed patterns of social life.

no grounds whatever to support the view that "a concrete agreement" was reached at Pretoria. This has become part of the pro-Smith and anti-Kissinger mythology.

Although Presidents Nyerere and Kaunda both thanked Kissinger for having got Smith to agree to the principle of majority rule within two years, they explained to him that their final decision would be conveyed to him only after a full meeting of the Front-Line Presidents. That meeting refused to accept the Pretoria agreement as it stood. Kissinger's "best judgment" was that they would accept; but his gamble on this happening was proved wrong.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN LEGUM,
15 Denbigh Gardens,
Richmond,
Surrey.

A BLAZE OF CRICKET

Who would care to call the odds against the two hundred and twenty-fifth Test match between England and Australia, which finished on March 17, 1977, at Melbourne being won by Australia by 45 runs exactly the same margin as that by which they won the first Test match, which finished on that ground on March 17, 1877? It adds a titanic touch to a respondent's sense of cricket. So much contributed to make the occasion: the generosity of the Australian Cricket Board in bringing to Melbourne some two hundred fairs of earlier series; five days of glorious weather; the respite on the last day of the week; and above all the play. The wheel of fortune turned throughout the game. And if England's chance of victory had been written right down as they opened their second innings 462 runs behind, that opinion had been sharply revised as the often unblemished English batsmen lifted their score above 400 and made the highest fourth innings total in any between Australia and England. Of the bowling of Lillee at Melbourne crowd roared

their approval, and no decibel was undeserved. He was bowling, Colin Cowdrey reports, faster at the end than at the beginning. And it was particularly happy that two of the finest innings were played by two of the two greatest players—Hookes, in his first Test match after a brief early career of Bradmanesque brilliance, pasting five consecutive balls from the English captain to the boundary, and Randall, in his first Test match against Australia, leading the counterattack.

There is a special blend of asperity and warmth colouring the long rivalry in cricket between Australia and England. Melbourne brings it out, as it probably did a hundred years ago. The first touring side from England had come out in 1861 (sponsored—yes, in those days too cricket had its sponsors—by Messrs Spiers and Pond, who are reported to have cleared £11,000 by their enterprise), so any deference the colonials might have been disposed to feel and any sense that had honour was being done them had time to be displaced by a

Rhodesian agreement

on Mr Colin Legum

J. Jerome Caminada (March 11) is wrong when he says that the five days agreed with Mr Ian Smith in Pretoria in September, 1976, represented "a concrete agreement".

In view of the considerable misunderstanding about the so-called Kissinger-Smith "package deal" it is worth recording the actual nature of that agreement.

At different times in recent months, Dr Kissinger, Mr Smith and South African Prime Minister, Vorster, have all given similar versions about what had happened at the Pretoria meeting on September 19, 1976. The common point in all three statements is that Dr Kissinger claimed that the five points were subject to acceptance by the African leaders with whom he was

negotiating at the same time. About this there is no disagreement.

The disagreement arises over what happened after Dr Kissinger had seen Presidents Kaunda and Nyerere, and turned around a telegram sent to Mr Smith from Dar es Salaam on September 21. Mr Smith claims that this telegram conveyed the message that the agreement was acceptable to the African leaders, and he therefore decided to go ahead to make his acceptance speech a few days later. Dr Kissinger has explained that his message conveyed his "best judgment", which was that the agreement would be acceptable. A *New York Times* journalist, who saw the actual text of the telegram, described it as "ambiguous". So the real agreement turns out to be the nature of the telegram sent by Dr Kissinger from Dar es Salaam on September 21. Certainly, there are

Past successes bring a new challenge to the arts

*The Nationalization of Culture, by Janet Minihan (Hamish Hamilton, £8.50)

*The Economics of the Arts, Edited by Mark Blaug (Martin Robertson, £8.45)

Support for the arts in Britain over the last two hundred years has had nothing in common with thought-through schemes for the extension of state ownership. On the contrary it has proceeded by continuous variations on the theme of ad hocery. Despite its inept and misleading title and a further potentially crippling disadvantage of birth as a doctoral dissertation for Columbia University, Miss Minihan's book is an entertaining and readable account of state support for the arts from the beginning of the nineteenth century down to the present day. Her chapter on the working of the Arts Council is rather slight and this is supplemented usefully by Mr Blaug's symposium *The Economics of the Arts*, made up of sixteen previously published articles, some of a daunting technicality, by a variety of authors, and including famous onslaught on the Arts Council by Messrs King and Plaig, originally published in *Encounter* in September, 1973. Some of these contributions which date from the Sixties look a little faded and others are of minority appeal—"The Demand for Broadway Theatre Tickets" (1966) will not be found universally enthralling—but one welcomes a serious attempt to probe the rationale and achievements of official arts patronage.

The roots of public patronage stretch back to the early days of the monarchy and the founding of the Christian Church in Britain but Miss Minihan's election of the foundation of the Royal Academy of Arts by the much maligned and greatly underestimated King George III (recently graciously rehabilitated thanks to the efforts of the Prince of Wales) as a starting point is sensible since it marked a new departure in British cultural life, modelled (as nearly always in the arts field) on French experience. Further progress came in fits and starts through the unlikely agency of select committees of the House of Commons. If you want to get anything done in Britain first catch your com-

mittee! As Bagehot pointed out "we are born with a belief in a green cloth, clean pens and twelve men with grey hair, in topics of belief the ultimate standard is the jury". In 1835 came the Select Committee on Arts and Manufacture, Parliament's first extensive inquiry into the state of the arts in Britain and as a result a school of design was set up in London. A further stimulus came with the destruction of the Houses of Parliament by fire in 1834 and the setting up of another select committee to decorate the interior which eventually turned itself into the Royal Commission on the Fine Arts under the patronage of Prince Albert in 1841.

Interest in the arts was further stimulated by the Royal Commission created to prepare for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and by Act of Parliament a few years earlier another advance was made when municipalities were authorized to provide their own cultural activities.

Another piece of private enterprise came in 1903 when thanks to Lord Balfour the National Art-Collectors Fund was set up to keep art treasures in Britain, and the project for a National Theatre began its long and now happily successful period of incubation. Between the wars the Labour Government showed sympathy for the arts but failed in the hungry Thirties to produce any coherent plan for fostering them and the greatest advance of the period came by a side wind through the setting up of the BBC which soon became a munificent patron especially of music. With the Second World War came ENSA and CEMA and through the midwifery of Lord Yermes and the Churchill Government they turned into the Arts Council, surely one of the happiest inventions of the postwar period.

Public support for the arts in Britain has been spasmodic and ill thought out. Suspicion and dislike of government patronage has been perennial: "God help the minister that meddles with art" declared the great Lord Melbourne to Benjamin Haydon who was one of the most persistent meddlers of the time. Art has always had to justify itself to the British public on grounds other than its own intrinsic value: it has

had to improve morality, or design, or manufacture, or as today, benefit the balance of payments. *Ars gratia artis* has been about as meaningful to Great Britain as to Metro Goldwyn Mayer.

Still some progress has been made: the Arts Council does exist (although it took a world of trouble to bring it about) and the National Theatre is at last a reality. Yet the arts today face as grave a challenge as any in our history. Private patronage has been destroyed by social policies and as Mr Blaug points out in his interesting essay in *The Economics of the Arts* rising costs in the arts steadily and cumulatively outstrip the rate of inflation elsewhere in the economy. Unless this is recognized the arts seem to be doomed to a state of perpetual financial crisis. New methods of help need to be considered: tax reliefs to the performing arts and to private donors and even use of the ubiquitous voucher proposal whose translation from educational to the arts sphere is counselled by Mr Peacock.

The Arts Council along with the University Grants Committee have gone far to reconcile the potential clash between state support and artistic and academic freedom but there is room for further advance. The aims and goals of the Arts Council do need to be restated and redefined in the light of present day conditions and its failures recognized as well as its successes. It has succeeded well in spreading the arts to the regions and so meeting Coburn's much echoed complaint that the provinces should not be taxed to promote metropolitan pleasures, but it has not fulfilled a basic aim of finding a new type of audience for the arts. Well educated, still comparatively well heeled, obstinately middle class, the provincial arts audience is simply the London public writ small. The Arts Council should do better than this. Among the many great achievements of the nineteenth century was passing on to the middle class the essence of a culture which hitherto had been almost wholly aristocratically centred: we still have to do this for the new mass audiences of our own time.

Norman St John-Stevans

Money talks, and it may cure as well

The argument that patients only appreciate what they pay for, and that treatment which is free at the time of consultation leads to the inefficient use of medical resources, is one which has been heard throughout the life of the National Health Service. Like many arguments about the NHS, it is essentially an ideological one, and nobody has ever produced any hard evidence to support or refute it. Indeed, it is difficult to see how the proposition could possibly be tested in Britain now. Fortunately, the system of medical care in the United States, where many patients still pay directly for their treatment, makes it possible to conduct such an experiment, and two researchers have just published the results of a study which provides us for the first time with fact rather than conjecture.

Dr J. Cody and psychologist Anne Robinson thought that one reason why some schizophrenic out-patients relapsed was that they could not afford the drugs which helped to control their disorder, and which could cost up to \$40 a month. Accordingly, they arranged that about 100 patients would be assigned at random to two groups, one of which would have to pay the normal retail price for their drugs, while the other patients were supplied with them

for a nominal fee of \$1. They expected that the relapse rate would be higher in the group which paid the full cost.

What actually happened was the exact opposite. Of the patients who paid only \$1, 34 per cent relapsed during the period of the study, compared with only 15 per cent of the full-cost group. This difference was statistically significant, but the authors are rightly cautious about the inferences to be drawn, and they suggest that the experiment ought to be repeated by other workers, though it could equally be asked why it has not been done before.

Although one should not automatically assume that what may be true for schizophrenia is true for people suffering from other physical complaints, these findings give some support to doctors, and to organizations such as the Fellowship for Freedom in Medicine, who believe that the payment of a fee—even if all or most of it is subsequently refunded—tends to improve the quality of the doctor-patient relationship, and hence the quality of medical care. Another factor is that the placebo effect—that is, the tendency of patients to feel better after taking even an inert medicine if they believe that it will do them good—is probably enhanced by payments.

The idea that expensive tablets may be more effective than cheap ones will disturb many doctors, and is completely opposed to the basic philosophy of the NHS, but the notion was both familiar and acceptable to previous generations of doctors and patients. In the days when most medicines were really placebos, fortunes were made by charging high prices for pills which cost only a few pence to make, and the habit is not extinct today. Honest doctors did not like to feel that they were profiteering and they compromised by having some of their placebos gold plated, so that they could make the patient pay an impressive price with a reasonably clear conscience.

I was once shown an ancient machine for gold-plating pills, and until a few years ago there was a solitary gold-plated remedy which could be prescribed through the NHS. It was for the treatment of impotence. It is not surprising that the authors conclude that "the direct cost to the patient may be an important part of the placebo effect of drugs, and greatly influence the outcome of therapy."

Although the NHS drug bill is only a small part of its total expenditure, it is universally agreed that over-prescribing is rife. Each year, more than 100,000 people take deliberate over-

does, more than half of which involve medically prescribed drugs. Many patients, in contrast, do not take the drugs which are prescribed for them. If, as this study suggests, patients are more likely to take their drugs correctly when the cost of them is made apparent, then the idea of payment becomes less unthinkable, especially when so much of the medicine which is consumed is prescribed to pacify the patient rather than because the doctor thinks it necessary.

In an ideal world, better education of both patients and doctors might reduce the amount of unnecessary consultation and prescribing, but pending the millennium, we might recognize that money not only talks but may cure as well. One of the fundamental problems of the NHS is its apparent belief that neither doctors nor patients are significantly motivated by financial considerations. This belief is becoming increasingly difficult to defend and we may well wonder, like Cody and Robinson, whether "a tendency to devalue what is acquired easily might apply, beyond drugs, to other forms of low cost or gratuitous medical treatment."

Dr Colin Brewer

What is really going on in our prisons?

The spate of recent allegations about maltreatment of prisoners has brought little official response. Apart from isolated parliamentary answers by Mr Merlyn Rees, the Home Office seems reluctant to bring its prison methods out from under lock and key.

Beyond general complaints about prison conditions, the weight of evidence decrying procedures at Hull and Gartree maximum security prisons suggests that disciplinary measures used there have, in some cases, got badly out of hand. Some 30 smuggled accounts of events surrounding last year's riot at Hull were obtained by *The Times*, many of them scribbled on prison lavatory paper. All are characterized by gruesome attention to detail—the same detail of inmates being wilfully assaulted and their food being adulterated. The prisoners involved in the riot were dispersed immediately afterwards to other prisons.

Prisoners have been wary about cooperating with the Home Office inquiry into the incident, which is being conducted by Mr G. W. Fowler, Chief Inspector of Prisons. Many have already lost more than two years' remission, and received more than six months' solitary confinement, for their part in the riot. The majority are similarly loath to assist Humberside police with its investigations, fearing that their disclosures may bring repercussions. Mr John Prescott, Labour MP for Kingston-upon-Hull, East, touched on the prisoners' predicament in his evidence

to the Fowler inquiry: "With no support in his defence and no right of appeal, it is easy to see how a prisoner might come to harbour a genuine grievance."

In the absence of an independent public inquiry into the Hull riot, the prisoners concerned feel that the disciplinary dice are loaded against them. On matters of internal prison discipline, an inmate cannot call witnesses or seek legal aid and advice. The prison board of visitors, which adjudicates, is appointed by the Home Office.

Prisoners are given a sober warning of the implications of lodging a complaint in the book of rules to be found in each cell: "You should bear in mind that while it is important to prevent any abuse of authority, it is equally important to protect the staff against malicious and ill-founded attacks. A prisoner who makes such attacks lays himself open to punishment."

Such punishment is at the discretion of the prison authorities. Rule 43 states: "Where it appears desirable, for the maintenance of good order or discipline or in his own interests, that a prisoner should not associate with other prisoners, the Governor may arrange for the prisoner's removal from association accordingly." Among aggrieved inmates, Rule 43 is regarded as a euphemism for solitary confinement and a byword for arbitrary discipline.

Allegations that IRA prisoners at Gartree have suffered beatings and

victimization by prison officers drew the response recently from Mr Rees that some prisoners wilfully harass staff and incite disturbances. Provocation by inmates and revenge by prison officers are recurring accusations in the recent unrest, and call out for independent arbitration.

The use of drugs at Gartree also leaves questions unanswered. The Home Office's insistence that they are administered under strict medical supervision makes no allowance for the individual interpretation which a doctor can draw as to suitable dosages.

Grey areas of prison administration are highlighted in a newly published book, *Prisoners in Revolt*, by Mike Fitzgerald (Pelican, £1). In an undisguisedly partisan account of prison government—the author is a founder member of the Preservation of the Rights of Prisoners (Prop) group—he points to "administrative decisions unresponsive to public or legal scrutiny, no access to appeal procedures; a need to conform rigorously to the institutions' every rule; a massive potential for arbitrariness and injustice on the part of the prison officers and Home Office administration."

Prisoners' self-respect is destroyed, Dr Fitzgerald contends, by doing demeaning work for a pittance, being denied any privacy or, in many cases, more than an hour's freedom of movement a day. They may also be subjected to drugs "to assist in the 'good

order' and smooth running of the institution", and are under the control of prison officers who require only six weeks' formal training.

He suggests that prisoners' uprisings, such as the Hull riot are symptomatic of widespread dissatisfaction with archaic prison conditions, rather than the isolated incidents diagnosed by the Home Office. "Thousands of protests, both individual and collective, by prisoners have been suppressed 'officially' and the grievances ignored. The walls of a prison are as effective in shutting out the inquirer as they are in hiding away the prisoner."

A Home Office report on the last major case of prison unrest, at Parkhurst, in 1969, was never published (Mr Callaghan was the Home Secretary of the day). Although Mr Rees has said that the forthcoming report on the Hull prison riot is being prepared with the intention of publication, he has given no assurance that it will be published.

Dr Fitzgerald's book, for all its idealism and political motivation, repeatedly asks whether, beyond the punitive function of incarceration, such prisons are a fit environment for the rehabilitation of human beings. Until more open information about prison government is made available, and more judicious means are found of administering it, it can only be assumed that the answer is no.

Peter Godfrey

The bright lights taste comes to Telford.

When the Cinzano people decided to bottle their famous vermouth themselves in Britain, they went determinedly about the business of finding the best possible location for their new project. It had to fulfil several important requirements: for instance, it had to provide a pleasant home environment for the valued Cinzano work-force: it had to be in the right situation for a distribution centre; and it had to offer a welcome in the form of assistance and co-operation towards industrial investment—such as Cinzano was proposing. After a thorough search, they chose Telford—and are currently moving into a major factory complex on

the Halesfield Industrial Estate. So, next year all Britain's Cinzano will be bottled in Telford.

Dr. Eduardo Ferrero, Managing Director of Cinzano (U.K.) says: "Our decisions on choosing a site were based on many factors, such as location, availability of labour, and price. On balance, Telford offered us the best deal we saw. Telford's assistance—not only from the straight industrial aspects—has been considerable, and I would most certainly recommend anyone considering a business move to look closely at what Telford has to offer."

The trend towards Telford is summed up in Dr. Ferrero's comments. So if you're thinking of moving, expanding, or just opening—think Telford. It offers a great deal—and a great future. Post the coupon, or contact:

Bob Tilmouth, Commercial Director

Telford Development Corporation

Priorslee Hall, Telford, Salop TF2 9NT
Phone: Telford (0952) 613131 Telex: 35359



Name _____
Position _____
Company _____
Address _____

You'll be a site better off in Telford.

TD100

مكازم الأصيل

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
"Afore ye go"

Growth
apply
to mon
only

[illegible]

land re-

profits
market

The Carnegie

10

By John Whitmore

In addition, bank lending to the private sector was flat, falling by £306m. But the precise underlying trend in bank the exchanges suggests that DCE after 10 months is probably well under £3,500m.

Financial Editor, page 27

By Clifford Webb

He said there was no question being planned by Mr Hopkins.

Net income for the year was £35m ahead of 1975 at £180m on sales up from £7,781m to £10,581m.

Abstract of Audited Accounts

For The Year Ended 31 December 1976

GEOFFREY LORD Secretary and Treasurer
Comely Park House,
Dunfermline, Fife KY12 7EJ.

هكذا من الضحى

By David Blake

Consortium in £90m iron ore project

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Investment of £90m is to be

As the plant's equipment will be built mainly in Britain with the German engineering group HHH acting as designer and primary contractor.

By Richard Allen

However, the announcement immediately brought a furious



have been pressing strongly for boardroom changes at Swissair ever since last year's admission

By John Brennan

Forces PO fund

by Nicholas Hirst

The problem clause in the act is paragraph 26 of the second schedule, which the respondent claims would reduce the

yield on its investment to an unacceptable level by what it

speculative developments where there was no leasing agreement would be profitable, which effectively reverses one of the

It believes that the Act has

development was to link with a development funded privately by Sainsbury's and British Home Stores, and provide a store, a supermarket and shops.

The Washington Development Corporation, with whom the

the chairman of the board of the Inland Revenue, expressing its disquiet, but it may be that the Act will need to be amended.

Luxembourg, March 17.—T
consultative committee of t

Catho

Act now before April 5th

Interested? Then post off the coupon now and we'll send you our booklet and a personal quotation - or phone Bristol 32241.

Name _____
Address _____

Age _____ I could care _____

OECD says tax cut could ease pay pressure, page 26

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Next stage for the money supply

All eyes yesterday were on the continuing downward path of Treasury Bill yields, and these were soon pointing to a potential three-quarter rather than half point drop in MLR today. With the discount market caught short of funds—slightly to its surprise—the Bank was duly able to deliver a "cool" signal by forcing the houses to borrow at MLR for seven days. But it remains to be seen if the Bank does in fact have a big and heavy enough bid to wield at the moment to hold rates where it would like at today's weekly tender.

If it does not, then it seems clear that exceptional circumstances must once more be the order of the day and the Bank will invoke its right to lower MLR by just the amount it considers appropriate and no more.

Meanwhile, the February money supply figure showed, if anything, rather a smaller drop in money supply than the market had been going for following the figures earlier this month showing a much sharper fall in the banks' eligible liabilities. In part, this was because of the large seasonal adjustment in the money supply figures—the eligible liability figures are unadjusted—but it also reflected a rise in the note and coin circulation and only a small decline in bank lending to the public sector in spite of gilt sale proceeds.

In short, rather than run down borrowing, the authorities were clearly busy meeting the financing needs of its foreign exchange policy.

What is clear is that from here on the money supply trend will once again be upwards. And, in spite of the continuing fall in interest rates, the balance in the gilt-edged market may soon become very much more delicate.

Unit trusts

Hard times

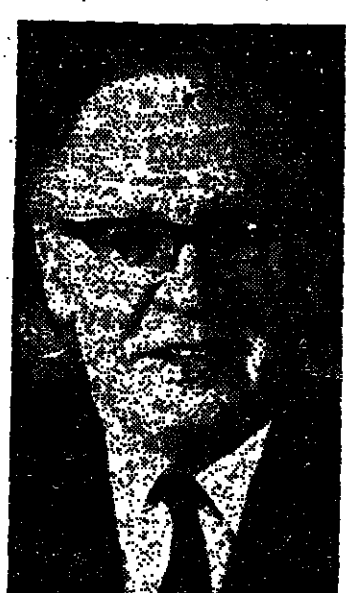
If further evidence were required that the unit trust industry is unwise to rely on its direct sales of units to the public, this is provided by the industry's February sales figures. Net sales were a mere £2.5m and had it not been for the steady support of unit-linked sales the industry would have been experiencing a net outflow of funds—as it probably would have done last autumn.

Nevertheless, I was a little harsh last month when on February 22 we said that the unit trust industry would have been in a net redemption position were it not for the saving grace of linked life assurance sales. The industry is right to point out that in 1976 it has despite the big increase in linked life sales, 48 per cent of net sales did in fact come from direct sales of units to the public.

Lex Service

Making sense

diversifying its traditional passenger car business into employment agencies, hotels, truck sales, express parcels delivery and plant hire gave Lex Service Group the fashionable appearance of growth in the early 1970s. But short-term borrowings taken on to fund that growth nearly halved the group in 1973-74, and since the market has been unhelpful for failed glamour ideas, Lex's shares spent the rest of 1974 and early 1975 lying around at all time low of 6p, less than 3 per cent of



Mr David Steel, chairman of British Petroleum: further boost for Forties in 1977.

their peak value three years earlier.

Thus, pre-tax profits for 1976 well above the most generous market expectations at £7.84m have to be seen against the troubled background of recent years. Recovering profitability is easier than recovering a market image and to reinstate Lex as a respectable institutionally-backed share will take time and a continued de-gearing programme. Even after debt restructuring, which has cut short-term borrowings and bank overdrafts from £7.7m to £1.7m, overall borrowings are marginally up on 1975's £46.8m, standing then at over 300 per cent of net shareholders funds.

At 53p, up 1p on the results, the share starts on an historic high of 5.1 and yields 5 per cent twice covered. The rating, understandably, in view of Lex's recent history, takes a cautious view of the future. It is too, but perhaps the market misses the point that the majority of Lex's shares were early 1970s in origin and make sense as a well spread group.

Final: 1976 (1975)
Capitalization £22m (£19.9m)
Turnover £251.5m (£190.9m)
Pre-tax profits £7.84m (£4.09m)
Earnings per share 8.71p (3.09p)
Dividend gross 4.5p (2.32p)

BP Hurt by high tax

It's as well British Petroleum's share rating transcends the immediate past and future earnings picture since fourth quarter net income has remained in the same rut as the third and with little hope for much improvement in crude oil sales and product prices for the next six months the outlook is unexciting.

Absence of any currency profits which helped along the previous three quarters and the continuing charges on BP's £500m or so borrowings rise to fund Alaska and the North Sea clearly take some of the shine off the fourth quarter.

But the chief culprits are again the much higher taxation and depreciation charges resulting from the build-up of North Sea activity. BP is now charging petroleum revenue tax and depreciation on a straight barrel basis with output of 400,000 barrels a day in the final quarter the fourth quarter per charge of £76m is

almost half as much again as the previous three quarters.

Although crude oil throughput last year ended slightly ahead of BP's expectations, the current year is being dragged back by BP's lack of access to lower-priced Saudi oil which can only work against product margins. The shares, however, took the results largely in their stride, pulling back a 10p fall for a net loss of only 2p to 88p, on the by-now familiar grounds that BP has more going for it than just the trading outlook.

From building up to 500,000 bpd, Alaska is on schedule to start contributing to profits in mid-year and the North Slope could get an extra fillip if President Carter's new energy policy encourages domestic crude production. United States buying, however, has dried up for the moment and with Wall Street doubling back there are still doubts over the placing of the government stake, and earnings projections have been trimmed back to around 100p a share this year so Shell may continue to perform better in the stock market.

Final: 1976 (1975)
Capitalization £3,420m
Sales £10,581m (£7,781m)
Net income £179.8m (£144.9m)
Earnings per share 17.98p (14.49p)
Dividend gross 30.44p (27.68p)

Slater, Walker Option money

There are two ways of looking at Slater, Walker Securities now. The first is that the group is still making hefty losses in consequence, principally, of a high preponderance of low-yielding investments at a time of high interest rates.

Proponents of that view claim in their support the £3.42m property losses, the non-recurring and miscellaneous debt of £557,000—partly a reflection of the reorganization of the unit trust business, but partly, too, a provision in relation to one particular asset on which the group has now downgraded its hopes of recovery—the £1.44m loss on exchange, which is mainly a reflection of the impact of sterling depreciation (to the middle of last year only) on foreign currency loans.

And they point in addition to the fact that the insurance companies are still rebuilding their reserves, and though profitable are not paying no dividend to their parent and the fact that the banking division—though underwritten by the Bank of England's £40m guarantee—is out of the count in profit terms for the foreseeable future.

Proponents of the second view point out that the group has taken all the sick and noted of the parlous in preparing these half-year figures: in particular, it has not taken in the £696,000 profits on the disposal of dealing and investment properties during the period, it has not capitalized the £1.44m interest cost on development properties, and it has not taken in the £7m paper profit on last autumn's loan stock redemptions.

Both sides agree that there is no prospect of a return to dividends in the foreseeable future, and that the shares, unchanged at 9p yesterday, represent little more than option money. They have been as high as 12p quite recently; they could quite easily go there again—but for myself, I'd rather have a quiet life and leave them alone for the moment.

Interim: 1976 (1975)
Capitalization £6.75m (£6.75m)
Net loss £6.34m (£2.22m)
Dividend gross nil (3.66p)
* Pre-tax profit.

Mounting concern is showing itself at the developing nations' heavy dependence on the international money markets and the resulting growth in their prospective indebtedness.

There is now widening agreement among bankers, economists and government officials that the fragile and haphazard arrangements which have served to finance the yawning foreign trade deficits of the non-oil exporting nations of the Third World for the past three years must be replaced by something more reliable and permanent.

The problem of large trade deficits among these countries, it is now realized, will be with us for a long time. Therefore short-term institutional innovations or international bank credits provide no adequate solution.

Arthur Burns, chairman of the United States Federal Reserve Board, voiced his fears on this score last week before a Senate Banking Committee.

The delay in tackling this problem has only allowed trouble to build up. There are several reasons why this has happened. One of them is that several influential members of the last United States Administration remained determined to "roll back", at least partially, the rise in world oil prices.

In addition, there was a widely held view—particularly in the higher echelons of the International Monetary Fund—that many developing countries needed to make painful economic adjustments to take account of the higher costs of energy. It was accepted that this would be a slow process and meanwhile temporary help should be given by special lending operations like the IMF Oil Facility. But of course, there had to be limits to this. The amount of money readily available in this way if pressure was to be applied to the non-oil exporting poor countries to take the internal measures deemed to be necessary, like cutting imports and scaling down development plans.

Indeed, this is why Dr Johannes Witteveen, managing

Taking the strain of the Third World's mounting debts

director of the IMF, has expressed disapproval at the heavy lending of the commercial banks to finance the deficits of the Third World nations. He would prefer that the banks coordinated their lending much more closely with the IMF's own activities.

But, at the same time, the fact that the banks appeared to be coping with the strains of recycling the financial surpluses of the oil exporters to the needy, reduces the urgency that had initially existed.

It was also important in this respect that the overall surplus of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries had appeared to be diminishing. This suggested that the world was adjusting to the post-1973 position. The Opec surplus was cut in half between 1974 and 1975. However, it increased sharply again last year and now seems likely to prove more substantial than previously thought.

In spite of the economic adjustments that the non-Opec developing countries have made, or are making, their aggregate external position remains serious. In the three years 1974-76, they have had to find a total of some \$125,000m (nearly £74,000m) to meet the bill for their current account deficits and amortization on external debt. The annual shortfall is now close to treble that of earlier years, and the projected deficit, on this basis, for 1977 is again expected to exceed \$40,000m.

As a result of these deficits and the form in which they have been financed, the outstanding debt of some countries has risen alarmingly, with all the attendant dangers of a rise in defaults. The combined external debt of the non-Opec developing countries is estimated to have reached \$180,000m by the end of 1976, having doubled in about four years.

Still more worrying, some \$75,000m of this total outstanding debt is owed to the banks, which means that it has been borrowed on commercial terms—that is, tougher terms than on loans from international agencies or on bilateral governmental development loans, which have in previous years provided the bulk of the poor nations' financing needs.

THIRD WORLD'S TRADE BILL (\$000m)					
	Actual	1975	1976	1977	
Gross needs					
Exports	63	94	92	108	115
Imports	67½	116	121	126½	135
Trade balance	-4½	-22	-29	-20½	-18
Services, etc	-2½	-3	-7	-8½	-10
Current-account	-7	-27	-36	-29	-28
Debt amortization	-8½	-9½	-10½	-12½	-14½
Total needs	-15½	-36½	-46½	-41½	-42½

For, as their trade deficits have widened, this traditional form of assistance has proved grossly inadequate, and the private commercial banks have filled the breach. Direct bank lending and Eurocurrency loans now account for getting on for half of the gross annual sums required by the non-oil exporting nations of the Third World. As a result, the banks are now estimated to account for some 40 per cent of these countries' outstanding debts, compared with less than 10 per cent of a much smaller total in 1970.

Opinions differ greatly about just how serious this situation is, both for the banks and the developing countries. Certainly, concern is greater within the monetary authorities than among the banking fraternity. The nightmare that haunts the monetary officials is of simultaneous defaults on debt payments in several key developing countries, leading to a loss of confidence in western banks.

But, even if they so desired, the banks cannot quickly reduce the size of their lending to the Third World lest such action might itself precipitate payment troubles among client nations. Indeed, the developing countries may, before long, be seeking to borrow even larger sums to enable them to meet repayments of earlier debts.

None the less, the more fearful officials believe that the banks must restrict, or even reduce the extent of their lending to these countries as soon as this is feasible; while ban-

countries still further. They note that among United States banks the ratio of loans to equity—an inverse indicator of lending capacity—has declined considerably since 1974. This does not, of course, provide an indication of willingness to lend. Yet, contrary to popular belief, the evidence suggests that international lending is a good deal less risky than domestic United States lending.

However, the bulk of Third World debts are owed by countries with the greatest growth potential or mineral wealth—and thus the greatest ability to repay.

The simplest solution to the general debt problem would be for the industrialized nations to step up their foreign aid and increase the money available to the international aid agencies, thereby reducing the need for bank cash.

An alternative is the solution wanted by some of the developing countries—a moratorium on debt repayments. Yet, while special arrangements might be made for the very poorest nations, it is clear that no generalized moratorium will be conceded by the industrialized nations either in regard to official debt or bank debt.

For their part, many bankers would like to become more involved with the World Bank and IMF in financing the needs of the developing countries. They feel that the lending risks would be diminished if they directed a greater proportion of their funds to "project" finance in joint ventures with the World Bank, rather than in general balance of payments support. In this way the banks would both gain from the World Bank's expertise in project appraisal and achieve greater control over the way the money is spent.

Similarly, joint lending with the IMF would provide greater security because of the more stringent conditions applied to IMF credits. However, it is because of their dislike of such financial and economic conditions that developing countries have forgone some of the money available to them at the IMF and chosen to borrow from the banks instead.

No agreed solution is anywhere in sight.

Melvyn Westlake

Kenneth Owen, Technology Correspondent

On the crest of a wave with the Piezoelectric effect

Like waves on the sea or ripples on a pond, solid objects, too, can experience deformation which appears to flow along their surface. Lord Rayleigh explained this in 1885 in relation to earthquakes; American scientists applied it to experimental electronic devices in the 1960s; and a British company has recently taken the technique out of the laboratory and into volume production and world markets.

The artefacts with the rippling surfaces are known as surface acoustic wave (SAW) devices. They are small (though not as small as integrated circuits), are used in electronic circuitry (from military radars to domestic television sets) and they use a concept familiar from school physics examinations known as the piezoelectric effect.

Piezoelectric materials respond mechanically to an electric field and electrically to a mechanical force. In a quartz crystal clock, for example, the crystal is stimulated electrically to vibrate at a fixed frequency to provide accurate timekeeping.

In the new SAW devices the response is much more than a steady vibration. An incoming electrical signal is manipulated in various complex ways, depending on the application. In filters for television re-

ceivers, for example, a single SAW device can replace a complicated circuit of discrete components which might include about six coils needing to be tuned individually during assembly. The SAW filter needs no adjustment.

For radar systems, the new devices can manipulate the signal in ways that were not previously possible.

Plessey Semiconductors of Swindon, Wiltshire, part of the Plessey Microsystems division, now claims a world lead in going into production with SAW television filters. Behind this claim lies a "breakthrough" in technology at the group's Alan Clark Research Centre at Caswell, Northamptonshire.

Plessey began research work on surface acoustic waves at Caswell about seven years ago, without at that time knowing how important or relevant the development would be. A team of physicists, mathematicians and electronic engineers was assembled, led by Dr James Heighway.

Plessey Radar sponsored the original research, and support was later received from the Ministry of Defence and the Department of Industry.

In principle an SAW device consists of a chip of piezoelectric crystal (Plessey uses lithium niobate), on which are deposited two thin patterns of

aluminium. One acts as the input electrode and the other as the output, with the surface wave travelling from the first to the second.

In practice, two main groups of problems have to be overcome. One is the basic but complicated task of writing and refining the computer programs that translate the desired function into a particular geometric pattern for each electrode.

The second group of problems is concerned with avoiding reflections and other unwanted parts of the wave.

At the output electrode the surface is converted back to its normal electrical form. Manufacture of the SAW devices is broadly similar to that of integrated circuits, at least as far as the high-volume television filters are concerned. These are small and cheap (85p each at present), whereas the special-purpose devices for radar applications are much

larger and more expensive.

Radar was the first application for SAW to be identified by Plessey. Indeed, the group's ARD three-dimensional radar, claimed to be the most advanced of its type in Britain, was made possible only by the SAW achievement at Caswell.

Other applications followed, and in particular the move into high-volume market for filters for television receivers. Over the past year about 100,000 units were produced at Swindon, where Dr Heighway is now leading the SAW design and manufacturing effort.

Plessey Semiconductors' order book for television filters is now close to one million units and production is expected to grow to more than 100,000 a month within the next year. Orders have been received from five television manufacturers, along with letters of intent to order from a further 15, all in Europe.

To cope with the rapidly

expanding demand, the company is following its integrated circuit practice and planning to use a Hongkong source for the assembly of the SAW filters, with Swindon concentrating on fabrication and testing.

Also, a collaborative agreement has been signed with Sescosem, the semiconductor division of Thomson-CSF in France, for the combined supply of certain SAW filters for the European television industry.

Over the next few years, it is envisaged, the world television industry will progressively move over to the use of SAW filters.

The range of potential uses is extremely wide. It includes television games, medical monitors and emergency radio beacons, specialized units for such esoteric military uses as electronic countermeasures and, inevitably, what are known as counter-counter-measures.

Business Diary: Boarding parties • Sir Oliver's 300

what Eric Varley has ended uncertainty surrounding the Steel Corporation's plans. Port Talbot and Shotton, he has advised, are having to wade up a list of candidates to the seas on the board which I become vacant at the end of the current financial year.

One of those leaving their executive directorships with state steel undermindings is Smith, the former Port Talbot union leader, and until chairman of the BSC subsidiary responsible for steeling new industry to areas where the BSC is not going.

Neither is Ioned Pugh, chairman of the corporation's chemical and domestic subsidiaries, well as of Redpath Dorman, and the man responsible for the BSC policy on financial and non-iron and steeling activities in the United Kingdom.

ally, Lord Layton, chairman of BSC (International), go when his contract expires in May.

is will leave as full-time members, Sir Charles, the chairman, Sir Robert, the chief executive, and David Waterhouse, in charge of common policy.

There will be no director responsible for the corporation's activities—vacancy has gone not unnoticed a Scottish TUC or Secretary Bruce Millan.

course, it is difficult to replacements to a board salaries have been frozen early five years. There is, er, a promise of a review, a promised industry, board in the next phase of policy.

Assuming that there will be some more money, who are the front runners?

Two names which are cropping up frequently in conversation these days are those of Frank Holloway and Gordon Sambrook. Holloway, who was managing director for supplies and production control, was involved in the corporation's massive shake-up last November, the departure of Lord Kingsmont, managing director for finance. Holloway took on the enlarged job of managing director finance and supplies.

Sambrook, an old United Steel man, is at present managing director for personnel and social policy, a job which he took on from the corporation's canteen division.

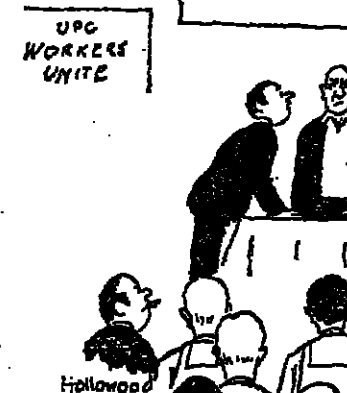
Masterminded

Chartered surveyors are to become the City of London's first new livery company for 13 years. Theirs is the 85th gram—the last was the Scientific Instrument Makers.

The Court of Aldermen has recommended that the petition for livery be granted subject to the applicants being freemen of the City and being no more than 300 in number. Letters patent will be formally presented at a special meeting of the court on Thursday week.

The master of the new company is to be Sir Oliver Chesterton, honorary secretary of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and senior partner in Chesterton & Sons—as is Sir Murray Fox, predecessor to Sir Robin Gillett as Lord Mayor of the City.

There's a fellow outside protesting that he's a shareholder.



Holloway

excuse for nights out with or without the wife, were originally trade associations. The "livery" or dress was to distinguish members of one trade from another when hardly anybody could read.

Although references to the companies go back to the twelfth century, the Mercers' livery was established in 1728. The Grocers' accepted second pegging with bad grace after a dispute of several centuries.

City lore says that the phrase "at sixes and sevens" arises from another dispute between the Merchant Taylors and the Skinners. This was settled by assigning them the sixth and seventh places in alternate years—except when one of their number was Lord Mayor.

Full sale ahead

A party of Japanese arrives at Heathrow today to begin a three-week tour of British component manufacturers. They are guests of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and the British Overseas Trade Board and the hope is clearly that the 13—all senior purchasing directors in the motor industry—will place orders to help offset the big motor trade imbalance between the two countries.

But even before the visit starts the Japanese were at pains to point out that this should be looked upon as "a fact-finding" rather than a buying mission. Indeed, the sceptics are already suggesting

that it is another example of the Japanese putting on a show to sidetrack growing demands for import controls on their cars.

Whatever the real motives, tour leader Masaru Nomura, managing director of Toyota's purchasing division, and his merry men are in for the hard sell from most of the 20 companies in their itinerary. The pace will be set by Harry Cressman, chairman of the BSC Group, which besides being one of the largest car retailers in the country also manufactures safety belts and other equipment through its Britax Windgard subsidiary at Chichester.

Cressman is collecting the party in a coach equipped with piped Japanese music interspersed with commercials about his wares. He has also laid on Japanese hostess-interpreters and a lunch at Goodwood House, the stately home of Lord March.

After they are nicely softened up with all this luxury, American-born Cressman will go for the kill with a line of Japanese cars and motor-cycles fitted with every conceivable BSG component.

There is no bad so low-lying that somebody somewhere can't find a red under it, but a news agency report *Business Diary* received yesterday went a little too far. It said of British Leyland that the cost to the company of the "roubles" so far this month was £100m in lost production. This was later amended to "troubles", no doubt on orders from the Kremlin.

Nordic Bank

Summary of Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1976

Balance Sheet	1976 £'000	1975 £'000
Assets		
Cash at Banks, Money at Call and Short Notice, CD's and Bills of Exchange	48,769	65,875
Deposits with Banks	56,218	31,256
Quoted Securities	3,698	2,832
Loans and Advances Repayable within 1 year	90,623	59,334
Loans and Advances Repayable after 1 year	114,593	78,303
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances	9,968	7,910
Other Assets	9,479	7,403
Total Assets	333,748	253,173
Less Liabilities		
Current and Deposit Accounts	293,323	218,976
Certificates of Deposit	3,923	2,595
Acceptances Payable	9,968	7,910
Other Liabilities	8,058	6,910
	£18,476	£16,722
Represented by Shareholders' Interest		
Share Capital	7,000	7,000
General Reserve	1,500	1,500
Retained Earnings	1,164	809
	9,664	9,309
Convertible Subordinated Loan 1987	8,812	7,413
	£18,476	£16,722
Profit and Loss Account	1976 £'000	1975 £'000
Trading Profit for the year before Taxation and Interest on Subordinated Loan	1,573	2,092
Less Interest on Subordinated Loan	663	317
Profit before Taxation	910	1,775
Taxation	555	860
Profit after Taxation	355	915
Retained Earnings brought forward	809	94
Retained Earnings carried forward	£1,164	£809

Nordic Bank Limited

Shareholding Banks
Den norske Creditbank Oslo
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki Helsinki
Svenska Handelsbanken Stockholm

Nordic Bank House
41-43 Mincing Lane
London EC3R 7SP
Telephone: 01-626 9661
Telex: 887654-5
and Fax East

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Bank signal fails to deter the buyers

Spurred by the Leyland return and the prospect of still cheaper money, buyers came back in force to both the equity and gilt-edged markets.

In equities most of the action was packed into the pre-lunch session and by 1 pm the FT Index stood 6.7 ahead. Thereafter, Bank of England indications that it wanted no more than a nominal cut in the Minimum Lending Rate today tended to dampen enthusiasm, but by the close the index was still 5.8 up at a 40-month "high" of 433.8.

Dealers are now expecting a quarter or, possibly, half-point

Lec Refrigeration are now 70p and sell at probably 3½ times earnings. Last year, profits rose from £1.4m to at least £1.7m. At half-time, profits had gone ahead from £752,000 to £921,000. Lec is thought to be turning out all the commercial and domestic refrigerators it can make and exports, aided by the fall in sterling, have gone well, too.

MLR reduction, but most feel that interest rates still have some way to fall.

Though a little below their best at the end, gilts additionally helped by more encouraging money supply figures, had another strong day.

Long dates were up to one

and three quarter points firmer at one point, but eased back to finish one and a half points ahead. "Shorts" tended to hold on to their early rises rather better and closed between three quarters and a full point higher.

The Government's optimistic forecast of the pace of inflation by the end of the year was a help to both markets.

Strongest of the industrial leaders was Glaxo with a spurt of 10p to 495p, while Fisons added 6p to 359p and Unilever 4p to 478p.

In the food sector, Tate & Lyle rose 6p to 272p and Bejam 1p to 108p after statements on the previous day. It was another strong session for FMC which gained 8p to 110p on the back of the NFU-Borthwick tussle for its hand.

Stores continued to attract demand on the prospect of Budget tax cuts with Gus "A" 6p to 222p and Mothercare 6p to 252p particularly favoured.

The deal with Lonrho left Suits 3p lower at 78p. House of Fraser stayed firm at 90p.

Shares hoping to benefit from the recent moves on dividend restraint were James Finlay, up 8p to 210p, and Standard Chartered Bank which put on 10p to 330p. Guthrie rose 7p to 217p for the same reason.

The return to work recommendations helped British Leyland shares to add 3p, for a close of 28p, while elsewhere

in motors Lex Service were a penny ahead at 53p on figures. In oils, BP's figures failed to live up to expectations and the shares ended 2p easier at 886p after moving between extremes of 895p and 878p. Speculative interest helped Oil Exploration to add 7p to 92p.

In electricals, Thorn "A" was wanted on consumer considerations and rose 11p to 283p, while Wm Baird gained 8p to 124p on speculative interest.

William Press had no comment to make on market speculation of an impending bid. The favoured suitor is Wimpey with Trafalgar House also mentioned at a price of around 90p. The shares were one of the most active of the session and closed 6p up at 54p.

Woolsey-Hughes 8p to 136p and Coltness 1p to 34p were two shares mentioned here to go ahead on figures. Charles Hill, another mentioned, closed 22p off at 128p after trading between 115p and 165p on the chairman's statement concerning compensation.

On the bid scene Estates House Investment rose 14p to 260p on the approach forecast here, while Bridgewater gained 18p to 233p on the rejection of Rothschild. Patani Rubber put on another 10p, to 120p, on earlier news of an approach and there was speculative interest in Baker Perkins 5p to 82p and Jitra 12p to 45p.

In papers, De La Rue soared

25p to 360p on talk of the sale of its Formica interests. But the shares fell back to 340p, a net gain of 5p, after a denial. News of investment plans for the industry gave a firm touch to chemical shares with Hickson & Welch up 7p to 113p and Yorkshire 6p to 146p ahead of today's figures. A 70 per cent rise in profits is expected.

Arthur Bell rose 2p to 214p after figures with Distillers better by the same amount to 140p in sympathy. Others to move on profit statements were Thomas Tilling, up 4p to 85p, Pittard 1p to 53p, English Property 1p to

46p and Small & Tidmas 2p to 24p. Slater Walker were unchanged at 9p. A rights and dividend forecast had Sale Tiley 28p up at 168p.

Equity turnover on March 16 was £80.27m (19,959 bargains). Active stocks yesterday according to Exchange Telegraph, were ICI, BAT, Defered, Thorn "A", Shell, BP, Distillers, Trafalgar House, Gus "A", Wm Press, Reed, Thorp ordinary, RTZ, Bass Charrington, Wm Baird, Sale Tiley, Estates House Investment, Bridgeswater Investment, De La Rue, FMC and Chas Hill of Bristol.

Latest dividends

Company (and par value)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Anglo Amn Inds (R1)	43p	41p	—	65p	63p
Arthur Bell (50p) Fin	3.15	3.15	6.12	5.56	5.56
BP (11p) Fin	12.91	11.74	5/5	19.78	17.99
Bentley	1.68	1.68	16/3	1.68	1.68
William Collins (25p) Fin	2.35	2.17	—	4.15	3.77
Coltness Group (25p) Fin	0.81	0.74	30/6	1.63	1.48
English Property (50p) Fin	1.05	1.03	27/5	2.3	2.28
Gen Mining (R2) Fin	120	120	—	210	210
Gibbons Oudley (25p) Fin	2.46	2.24	—	3.36	3.03
Hepworth Ceramic (50p) Fin	1.12	1.08	3/6	2.12	1.93
HTV Group (25p) Int	2.5	1.5*	9/5	—	1.5*
Lex Service (25p) Fin	1.75	0.83	15/8	2.92	1.5
Maclean-Glenlivet (25p) Int	1.37	1.37	13/4	2.48	2.25*
Plantation Hldgs (10p) Fin	1.48	0.99	6/7	1.95	1.77
Refuge Assurance (5p) Fin	5.45	5.42	6/5	7.15	6.82
Sale Tiley (25p) Fin	2.46	2.25	8/6	4.73	4.32
Second City Trope (10p) Int	0.54	0.45	6/5	—	1.13
Sharpe & Fisher (25p) Fin	1.42	1.22	27/5	2.12	1.92
Francis Shaw (20p) Fin	2.35	2.14	1/7	2.35	2.14
John C. Small (25p) Fin	1.0	1.0	23/5	2.0	2.0
Plantation Hldgs (25p) Fin	1.84	1.39	—	2.97	2.58
Woolsey-Hughes (25p) Int	3.02	2.75	—	—	6.0
G. Woodward (12p) Fin	1.3	1.3	25/4	1.7	1.7

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish a company's net dividend by 1.54. * Adjusted for scrip. † Cents a share. ‡ As forecast.

Squaring circles at Hepworth Ceramic

By Nicholas Hirst

Hepworth Ceramic continues to square the circle by increasing profits in areas still suffering from falling volume. The £18.8m profit showing a 46 per cent increase on 1975 had its largest boost from an early pay-off from investment in mineral processing, but elsewhere gains again came from increasing productivity.

Volume in the refractories division was down but profits were up from £3.5m to £5.0m, while the temporary improvement in United Kingdom house building which began to run out from August kept output fairly static on the Clayware side.

Refractory demand is now beginning to pick up as the worldwide steel recession works

its way out but clay pipes demand is falling.

The Hepworth board, however, is confident of a further increase in profits this year. There will be a first rise contribution from the American group, Dickey Clay, acquired in January. It made around £1.3m and further benefits are expected from mineral processing.

A capital investment of £18m is planned in the current year and acquisitions are actively looked for.

The group is anxious to increase its payout to shareholders but has no plans for a GEC-style payment from its current £10m cash balance. The rights issue route, though, is not ruled out.

Plantation Hldgs at peak with strides all round

By Tony May

With its Malaysian plantations making most of the running, Plantation Holdings ended 1976 with a 55 per cent leap in pre-tax profits to a record £3.5m. Of this, the Malaysian side accounted for £2.4m, a jump of 56 per cent, while the British subsidiaries made £1.27m, or 36 per cent better. Turnover went up from £22.9m to £27.1m.

Earnings a share reached 4.7p, against 3.3p, and the

dividend is increased from 2.72p to 3p gross.

The board says that both rubber and palm oil prices increased during the year, but rubber ended below best. The improved prices, combined with exchange rate movements, combined to make it a record

At home, a substantial contribution was made by the scientific instruments group, reorganised in 1975. Its profits swelled from £383,000 to £847,000.

Midland chief's review

By Adrienne Gleeson

In his annual report the chairman of Midland Bank, Lord Armstrong of Sandstead, attacks the idea of nationalising the big four clearing banks, and deems it a "faint prospect" that the Government's White Paper on the Licensing and Supervision of Deposit-taking Institutions. "We are not entirely convinced," he says, "that the clearing banks need contribute to a deposit protection fund."

This last is a response to the statement by the GLC and other shareholders, sent out with the annual report, which attacks the bank for making loans to the Government of South Africa. The bank's accounts show that deposits increased last year from £9.213m to £10.441m, while shareholders' funds rose from £563m to £622m. Reflecting issues during the year, loan capital increased from £151m to £231m. The value of fixed assets rose from £273m to £300m.

Over 3,000 Lucas workers to be shareholders

More than 3,000 employees of Lucas Industries have applied for about one million ordinary shares under the recently announced Lucas Employees' Savings Related Share option scheme.

It is open to all employees with over 10 years service. They have been offered shares at a favourable price of 185p less 10 per cent. Yesterday the company's shares closed at 251p.

Those taking part are required to enter into a five-year save-as-you-earn contract with a building society which calls for a fixed monthly payment of between £4 and £10. At the end of five years, the employee receives a tax-free bonus of 23.33 per cent of total contributions. By continuing for another two years he or she can increase this to 46.67 per cent. But at the end of seven years, he must exercise his option.

Conundrum of how well EPC has done

By John Brennan

Preliminary results from property companies were at one time the market's main yardstick of performance. Whatever the complexities of the reserve accounting, or the pace of the property deals making a nonsense of the bland pre-tax figures, share prices tended to move in line with reported profit figures.

Since the property crash in the winter of 1973 few companies in the sector continue to present preliminary results before publication of their accounts, and those who do tend to include relatively detailed figures of capitalised development outgoings, interest charges treated outside the revenue account, and capital charges which would not otherwise appear in a pre-tax summary.

English Property, our second largest property group, feels able to ignore these changes. Towards more realistic preliminary results. Reporting pre-tax profits for the year to October 31, 1976, of £7.45m—£2.2m better than in 1975—it might appear that EPC's revenue account has taken a turn for the better. In fact, any such judgment will have to await publication of the accounts at the end of this month.

EPC's reported pre-tax profits of £7.45m excluded £20.5m of capitalised interest charges. David Llewellyn, the chief executive, admits that capitalised development outgoings increased in 1976, partly because of currency rate changes on its Canadian and European developments, and partly because of terminal costs as the British development programme comes to an end.

He also feels that the improved lettings market and the renewed institutional interest in investment properties will be reflected in a better outlook for the industry and for EPC next year. But, unlike much of the rest of the sector, Mr. Llewellyn is unwilling to quantify his enthusiasm at the preliminary stage. Shareholders can at least divine that they are to receive a dividend of 3.54p gross a share. But they will have to wait the accounts to see whether the £55m property sale to Eagle Star last May and the £20m sale of an 11.5 per cent stake in the Canadian subsidiary Trizec—whose profits are still fully consolidated—has had an impact on EPC's ability to pay that dividend.

Evidently EPC is now in a financially healthier position than it was last year. The Eagle Star and Trizec sales along with efforts to restructure its debt longer term will have improved last year's 463 per cent debt-to-net-equity ratio. But the cost of the disposals in reversionary terms is difficult, if not impossible, to calculate.

True revenue performance, true asset figures and the true outlook remain, therefore, like the shares—speculative. The shares rose 1½p to 46½p on the results.

Peak profits and rights from Sale T

An 87 per cent jump in profits, a proposed rights issue and the forecast of a much bigger dividend spurred the shares of Sale Tiley by 39p to 168p yesterday.

In the year to November 30 turnover rose from £37.12m to £44.54m, while pre-tax profits jumped by 87.8 per cent to a record £1.28m. The total gross payment is being lifted from 6.64p to 7.28p, the maximum allowed.

Sale's rights issue, to raise about £593,000, is on a one-for-three basis at 110p per share. As far as the current year is concerned, trading results are very encouraging and the board believes the group will have another successful year. It expects to pay total dividends for the year of 15.75p gross on the bigger capital. Treasury permission has been obtained.

Briefly

GEORGE SPENCER

Turnover for 1976 up from £8.38m to £10.5m, and pre-tax profits from £22,000 to £260,000. As forecast in successful defence of Nottingham Mfg. bid, total gross payment is going up from 3.97p to 4.57p. One-for-three scrip issue planned.

HTV GROUP

Pre-tax profit for half-year to January 31 reached £1.19m (£556,000) after Exchange Levy of £1.32m (£920,000). Turnover rose from £5.47m to £9.39m. Dividend, 2.5p, against 1.5p adjusted for scrip issue.

FRANCIS SHAW

Last year, turnover slipped from £11.94m to £10.55m, but pre-tax profits rose from £422,000 to £431,000. Total gross payment goes up from 3.3p to 3.63p.

MOSS BROS.—POCO

Brookhouse Estates, a subsidiary of Poco Properties, has sold its holding of 178,700 shares in Moss Bros.

UNILEVER IN FRANCE

Unilever NV says it has agreed to buy an 80 per cent stake in the share capital of Fayard Et Ravel of France, a manufacturer of polyethylene film for packaging and other industrial uses.

PIRELLI RIGHTS

Pirelli SPA said it is going to proceed with a rights issue of 1,000 lire at par value of 1,000 lire from March 21 to April 23. Pirelli shares closed yesterday at 1,065 lire.

RUSH & TOMPKINS

Rush & Tompkins has bought 975,160 shares in Reed and Malik (28.3 per cent) from Hambro, Rothschild, and others for £1.2m. Board recommends Rush offer.

SHARPE & FISHER

Sales for 1976 up from £10.39m to £13.79m and pre-tax profits from £1,300,000 to £2,552,000. Total gross dividend, 3.26p (£2.96p).

ANGLO AMERICAN IND

Anglo American Industrial's operating turnover for 1976 fell from £366.2m to £318.37m and pre-tax profits from £68.75m to £66.1m. Total dividend raised from 63 to 65 cents per share.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

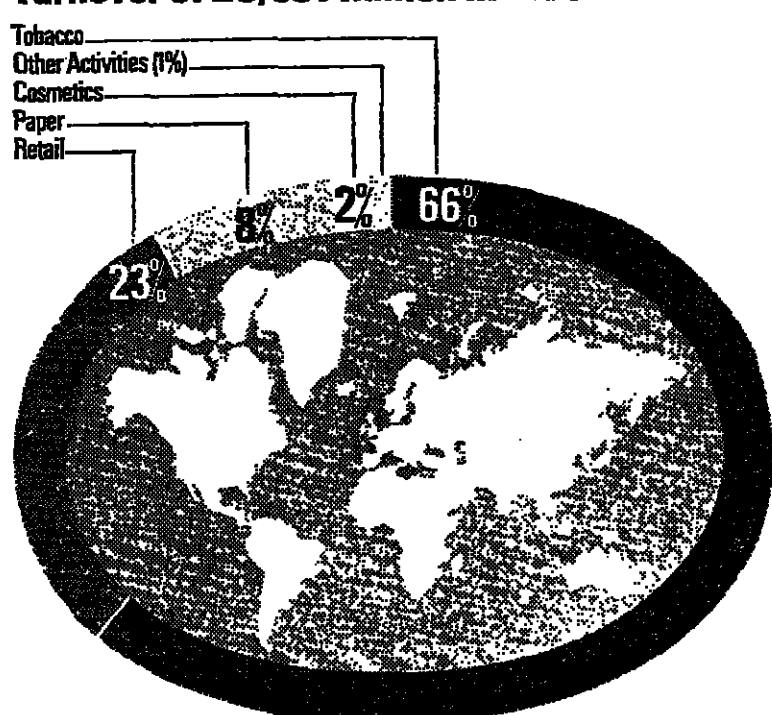
Coppenhall Nominees is the trustee for the sale and distribution of the net proceeds of the aggregate fractional entitlements arising out of GEC's issue of floating-rate unsecured capital notes, 1986. Laird Bros, Coppenhall, has disposed of them at market value.

TOOTAL-SUMMA GROUP

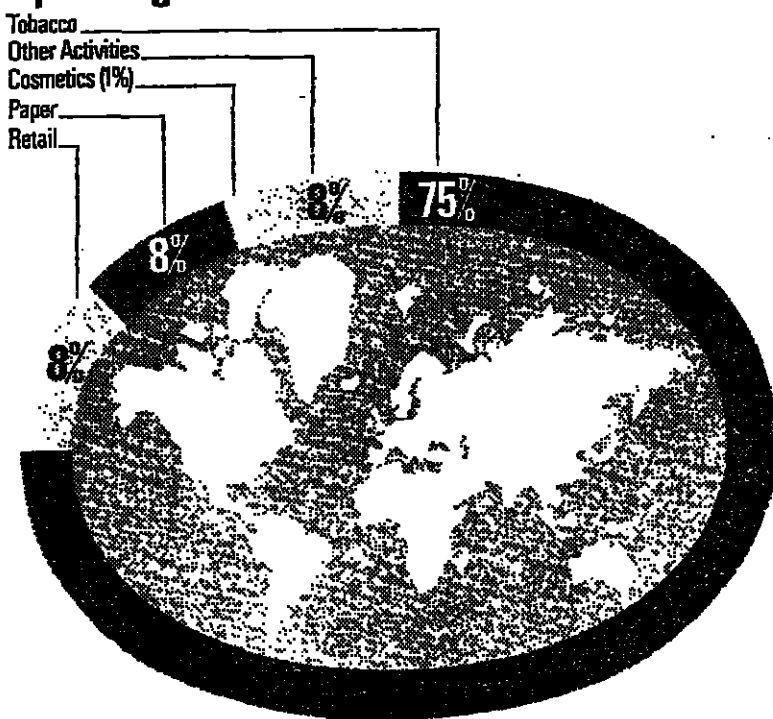
Terms agreed on share alternative for Summa Group. Morgan Grenfell has bought 100,000 shares in FMC, ranging from 92p to 103p. Share, 28p associate of Thomas Borthwick.

B.A.T Industries grows around the world

Turnover of £5,637 million in 1976



Operating Profit of £430 million in 1976



Total Assets of £3,122 million in 1976



"With turnover up by 32% and operating profit up by 31%. I feel I can claim a year of good trading despite the difficult economic conditions. The amount available for dividends and representing real growth in the business rose by 39% to £124 million.

Until recently, we were a tobacco company with diversified interests, but now we are the holding and managing company for the four operating divisions, of which Tobacco still remains the largest. The long term implications of the change are profound, particularly because the growth potential of B.A.T Industries is still considerable, both within the existing divisions and also, possibly, by the addition of new divisions as the base for further growth.

There are in the UK two major issues on which I wish to comment. On the Bullock Report it is vital and quite fundamental that worker representation should not be limited only to trade union members, but should embrace all employees.

Secondly, a number of people have reiterated that one cannot create a successful growth economy, regenerating and expanding its activities, without adequately recompensing people who exercise skill, ability and responsibility.

As regards Prospects, I expect a moderate improvement in profits attributable to B.A.T Industries in the current year, although the final outcome may be affected by further movements in exchange rates.

In the absence of unforeseen circumstances it is intended to pay dividends totalling 12.87p per Ordinary Share for the year to 30th September 1977. The opportunity for this 20% increase arose from the merger of BAT and TST as I had already indicated in my letter to Shareholders of 26th May 1976."

Peter Macadam, Chairman.

Group Profit Summary	1976	1975
Turnover	£5,637	4,262
Operating Profit	430	328
Profit before taxation	374	280
Net Profit attributable to B.A.T Industries—before inflation retention	170	145
after inflation retention	124	89
Dividends	36	30
Earnings per Ordinary Share	51.3	43.7

Cosmetics

The Cosmetics Division comprises Farley, Lenthéric, Moryn, Carmine, Montal, Cyclax, Scandia, Tuvaché and Juvena. Turnover of £91 million in 1976 showed operating profit of £5.6 million from sales in 140 countries.

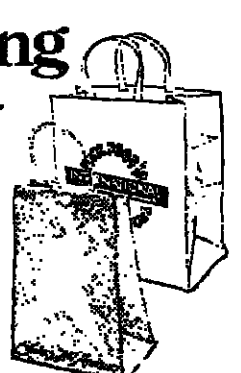


Tobacco

The Tobacco Division is the world's largest manufacturer of tobacco products, with a turnover of £3,753 million and an operating profit of £324 million in 1976. Over 300 cigarette brand names are in use throughout the world, and in addition an extensive range of smoking tobaccos, cigars and cigarillos is manufactured.

Retailing

The Group operates retail chains in the UK, USA and Brazil and has a 29% interest in Horden in Germany. Major subsidiaries are International Stores in the UK, Gimbel Brothers, Saks Fifth Avenue and Kohl's Corporation in the USA and Pae-Pag in Brazil. Turnover in 1976 was £1,282 million and operating profit £33 million.



Paper

The principal interest is Wiggins Teape, with 17 mills and factories in the UK, 5 in Continental Europe and others in Brazil, India and Africa. The Group holds a 25% interest in Associated Pulp and Paper Mills in Australia and jointly owns, with the Imperial Group, Mardon Packaging International in the UK. Total turnover was £467 million and operating profit £34 million in 1976.



B.A.T INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Tobacco · Retailing · Paper · Cosmetics · Worldwide

Copies of the Report & Accounts and the text of the Chairman's speech at the Annual General Meeting are available from The Secretary, B.A.T Industries Limited, Westminster House, 7, Abchurch Lane, London, EC4N 3JF.

مكتبة الأصيل

Villa and self-catering holidays

DIRECT COME IN THE SUN TO SURCHAS

HAMA and HILDAIS

Self-catering holiday homes in the heart of the Algarve, Portugal. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

LD MILLHOUSES LTD (T)

Millbury Gds., London W4 3DT.
01-895 5378 Day or Night.

GOZO

Goza's undiscovered island. It's why it's still so quiet. It's why it's so cheap. It's why it's so ideal for a family holiday. Goza is a small, beautiful island in the Mediterranean Sea. It has a beautiful beach, a small town, and a few restaurants. It's a perfect place for a family holiday.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

COTE D'AZUR

Port Grimaud. Self-catering holiday homes in the heart of the Cote d'Azur, France. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

WESSEX HIDEAWAYS

Handle exciting self catering holidays. Footscap s.a.s. offers a wide range of self-catering holiday homes in the Wessex area. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

LOW SEASON REDUCTIONS

Special price concessions for self-catering holiday homes in the Algarve, Portugal, and the Cote d'Azur, France, during the low season. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

SPAIN, BALEARICS, ALGARVE, S. and S.W. FRANCE, CORFU and MOROCCO.

Up to 50 per cent reductions for self-catering holiday homes in the Algarve, Portugal, and the Cote d'Azur, France, during the low season. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

UP TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTIONS

Special price concessions for self-catering holiday homes in the Algarve, Portugal, and the Cote d'Azur, France, during the low season. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

UP TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTIONS

Special price concessions for self-catering holiday homes in the Algarve, Portugal, and the Cote d'Azur, France, during the low season. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

UP TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTIONS

Special price concessions for self-catering holiday homes in the Algarve, Portugal, and the Cote d'Azur, France, during the low season. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

UP TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTIONS

Special price concessions for self-catering holiday homes in the Algarve, Portugal, and the Cote d'Azur, France, during the low season. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

UP TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTIONS

Special price concessions for self-catering holiday homes in the Algarve, Portugal, and the Cote d'Azur, France, during the low season. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

UP TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTIONS

Special price concessions for self-catering holiday homes in the Algarve, Portugal, and the Cote d'Azur, France, during the low season. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

UP TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTIONS

Special price concessions for self-catering holiday homes in the Algarve, Portugal, and the Cote d'Azur, France, during the low season. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

UP TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTIONS

Special price concessions for self-catering holiday homes in the Algarve, Portugal, and the Cote d'Azur, France, during the low season. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

UP TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTIONS

Special price concessions for self-catering holiday homes in the Algarve, Portugal, and the Cote d'Azur, France, during the low season. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

UP TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTIONS

Special price concessions for self-catering holiday homes in the Algarve, Portugal, and the Cote d'Azur, France, during the low season. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

UP TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTIONS

Special price concessions for self-catering holiday homes in the Algarve, Portugal, and the Cote d'Azur, France, during the low season. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

UP TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTIONS

Special price concessions for self-catering holiday homes in the Algarve, Portugal, and the Cote d'Azur, France, during the low season. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

UP TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTIONS

Special price concessions for self-catering holiday homes in the Algarve, Portugal, and the Cote d'Azur, France, during the low season. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

UP TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTIONS

Special price concessions for self-catering holiday homes in the Algarve, Portugal, and the Cote d'Azur, France, during the low season. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

UP TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTIONS

Special price concessions for self-catering holiday homes in the Algarve, Portugal, and the Cote d'Azur, France, during the low season. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

UP TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTIONS

Special price concessions for self-catering holiday homes in the Algarve, Portugal, and the Cote d'Azur, France, during the low season. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

UP TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTIONS

Special price concessions for self-catering holiday homes in the Algarve, Portugal, and the Cote d'Azur, France, during the low season. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

UP TO 50 PER CENT REDUCTIONS

Special price concessions for self-catering holiday homes in the Algarve, Portugal, and the Cote d'Azur, France, during the low season. The homes are fully equipped with all modern amenities and are surrounded by beautiful gardens. The area is ideal for those who want to enjoy the sun, sea and sand in a peaceful and relaxing environment.

MEGEMER TRAVEL LTD.

104 Oxford Rd., Forest Gate, London E7.
01-555 7088 or 01-790 5650
In eve until 10 pm

INSTITUTE OF FAMILY STUDIES AUSTRALIA

DIRECTOR
\$A32,892

A Director is required for the Institute of Family Studies established by the Family Law Act, 1975. The functions of the Institute are to promote, by encouragement and co-ordination of research and other appropriate means, the identification of, and development of, understanding of the factors affecting marital and family stability in Australia. The Institute is also required to advise and assist the Attorney-General in the making and supervision of grants for purposes relating to its functions.

The Institute will comprise a Director, four or more other members, and appropriate staff and consultants. The Director will be responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Institute and will play a major role in developing its long-term strategies in terms of research and education programmes on matters affecting marriage and the family. The Director will also be required to promote and maintain effective liaison with organisations and individuals working in related fields.

The field of family studies is a multi-disciplinary one involving psychology, sociology, social work, law, economics and theology. The Director should have post-graduate qualifications in one of these disciplines and some background in at least one of the others.

In initiating, leading, and co-ordinating multi-disciplinary research and education programmes, the Director will need to be a capable and dynamic administrator. Ideally, he or she will have a sound social science background, with significant experience in research and adult education associated with families, small groups or other social sub-systems.

The Director will receive a salary of \$A32,892 per annum plus an annual allowance of \$A550 (at present rate of exchange £1=\$A1.57). The initial appointment will be for 5 years and will commence as soon as the appointee is available.

At present it is proposed that the Institute will be located in Sydney or Canberra.

Written applications setting out full details of experience and qualifications should be forwarded to:

The Secretary,
Attorney-General's Department,
Canberra, A.C.T.,
Australia 2600.

by 30th April, 1977.

SULTANATE OF OMAN NAVY APPOINTMENT

An ex-Royal Navy Seaman Officer with recent seagoing and command experience is required to carry out the duties of FIRST LIEUTENANT of the FLAGSHIP of the SULTAN OF OMAN'S NAVY. He must be capable of taking over command of the vessel as and when required, and be experienced in working closely and mixing socially with VIPs of many nationalities.

This appointment would suit an ex-RN Lieutenant Commander who retired within the last five years, and held bridge watchkeeping and ocean navigation certificates.

This is a uniformed post, established in the rank of Lieutenant Commander in the Oman Navy, and is unaccompanied (although short family visits to Oman may be possible) and the maximum age limit is 45.

Conditions of employment include a contract of 3 years duration; annual emoluments amounting to the equivalent of £11,000 at the current rate of exchange (tax free); a generous end-of-contract gratuity; normal Service mess facilities (when ashore); with air-conditioned bachelor accommodation and services free of charge; and 60 days home leave annually (usually taken in two periods of 30 days) with air passages paid.

For further details, write enclosing a brief summary of your qualifications and experience, to: Box 0741 J, The Times

DIRECTOR National Consumer Council

The NCC was created in 1975 by the Government to represent the Consumer interest in national affairs. It is an independent body whose principal functions are to influence the policies of government, industry and the social services in favour of the consumer and to assist in the formulation of new legislation where it affects consumers.

The Director is the Council's Chief Executive and is responsible for its effectiveness. He or she will play a leading role in developing the Council's relationships with government and a wide variety of other organisations.

Candidates may have a background in industry or commerce, public administration, social services or a profession. But they must have demonstrated in their careers an ability to innovate and achieve results; to manage a team of people; to be an effective public advocate as well as policy maker. They must also have a broad understanding of public affairs and social problems.

The post is pensionable and the salary to be agreed with the successful candidate will be not less than £10,000. In an appropriate case, a secondment could be considered.

Applications, supported by a curriculum vitae, should be addressed to:

Secretary, National Consumer Council,
18 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AA

MANAGING PARTNER AUSTRALIA CONSULTING ENGINEERS:

A firm of British Consulting Engineers with an Australian practice wishes to appoint an experienced engineer to take over from the present managing partner who is returning to U.K. The successful candidate would probably be over 37 years old, of Australian or British citizenship and have held positions at responsible levels on major works in U.K. or overseas, and should be capable of running this small but expanding practice which operates in Australia and South East Asia principally in the fields of maritime works and coastal engineering with some structural and bridge work.

This is a challenging appointment needing tact and energy but with excellent conditions and rewards.
Please apply with details of experience to
Reynell & Son Ltd. Recruitment Advertising,
30/32 Fleet Street,
London EC4Y 1AA

mentioning the name of any company to whom you do not wish your letter to be sent.

London's 2½ million tons of domestic and commercial waste is disposed of annually by the Public Health Engineering Department of the Greater London Council. We convert it into electricity by incineration, we create more land by reclamation and landfill schemes and we recover valuable resources.

Our waste processing is carried out at an increasing number of modern plants incorporating the latest plant and equipment and served by a comprehensive system of transport by road, rail and water.

This operation has been masterminded by Philip Patrick, the internationally acknowledged expert, who wishes to retire from the public service and for whom we now need a successor. His department employs around 500 people, working in two

main divisions, Operations and Maintenance and Design and Development, with separate sections responsible for the implementation of the Deposit of Poisonous Wastes Act 1972 and for site licensing under the Control of Pollution Act 1974.

The appointment is as General Manager of the Solid Wastes Management Branch and the person we seek, who could be male or female, will have had extensive experience at senior level in this field and preferably be a Chartered Engineer with Corporate membership of the Institute of Solid Wastes Management.

The proved ability to manage a large and complex multi-discipline organisation is needed and some experience in the public service would be desirable.

A few million reasons why this is the top job in solid waste management

The role includes membership as Assistant Director of the corporate management team of the Department of Public Health Engineering, representing the Council or the Department at meetings with both public and private sector organisations and attendance at meetings of the Council or its Committees as required.

His/her responsibilities will include the preparation of waste disposal plans and the application of other relevant sections of the Control of Pollution Act and when they are implemented.

An important aspect of the General Manager's job is to evaluate, through a development programme, the alternative systems of refuse

treatment and disposal and be fully conversant with world wide developments in his/her field.

Salary: £10,704 + £472 London weighting.
First class conditions of employment, 5 weeks and 1 day annual leave, superannuation scheme and sickness benefits.

Please phone Claire Lewis or Bonnie Templeman on 01-633 4383 for an application form and job description, returnable by 4th April or write to the Director of Public Health Engineering (AE/659/1), 10 Great George Street, London SW1P 3AB.

GLC Public Health Engineering

House of Lords- Deputy Librarian

£7,925-£9,525

The House of Lords Library is geared to the range and requirements of parliamentary business, and its work combines the attractions of a scholarly library with the demands of a centre of national activity. The Library also serves the Lords of Appeal and therefore has a special emphasis on law.

The successful candidate will participate in all the library activities, with special responsibility for the new catalogue which is in preparation and certain administrative tasks. Other work includes research for Peers.

Candidates (normally aged at least 30) must have

a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours and several years' relevant library experience. A qualification in librarianship and an interest in constitutional work are desirable.

Salary £7,925 rising to £9,525. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 6 April, 1977) write to Civil Service Commission, Alancorn Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote Ref.: G/9506/1.

Appointments Vacant also on page 31

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University
of Lancaster

LECTURER
IN ACCOUNTING
AND FINANCE

Applications are invited for this post to the Department of Accounting and Finance. The salary will be fixed at an appropriate point on the Lecturer scale (£2,335 to £2,650). Well qualified applicants are sought for teaching and research in accounting.

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference 077/4) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster LA1 4YW, to whom applications may be sent. Applications should be accompanied by a copy of curriculum vitae and three references, should be sent not later than 15 April, 1977.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Sheffield

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP

to work with Dr. G. Turner on the study of the properties of

chromium. The successful candidate will be required to have a

degree in Physics and a postgraduate qualification in the

subject. The salary will be £2,335 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. for

research. Applications should be sent to the Department of

Physics, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN, by 15 April, 1977.

DE GROOT ZWIJNDRECHT B.V.

SENIOR POSITIONS UK/M.EAST

CONSTRUCTION MANAGER, MIDDLE EAST

Applicants must be experienced in all phases of the construction of Petrochem plants in the Middle East, and be willing to live locally for prolonged periods. Write in first instance giving full details of experience, size and type of projects and locations.

SALES ENGINEER, U.K. and MIDDLE EAST

Applicants must be experienced in all aspects of Petrochem on and offshore construction industry. Write in first instance giving full details of experience, specialized areas of sales and size of contracts negotiated.

All applications will be treated with strict confidence. Reply to:

The Directors, De Groot Zwijsdrecht b.v.
Bemhavenweg 125, Rotterdam, Holland.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Durham

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Applications are invited for a TEMPORARY LECTURER IN BOTANY

to teach for two years from 1 October 1977. Applicants should have a degree in Botany and a postgraduate qualification in the subject. The salary will be £2,335 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. for research. Applications should be sent to the Department of Botany, University of Durham, Durham, by 15 April, 1977.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

KING'S COLLEGE

LECTURER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Civil Engineering. The successful candidate will be required to have a degree in Civil Engineering and a postgraduate qualification in the subject. The salary will be £2,335 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. for research. Applications should be sent to the Department of Civil Engineering, King's College, London, by 15 April, 1977.

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference 077/4) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster LA1 4YW, to whom applications may be sent. Applications should be accompanied by a copy of curriculum vitae and three references, should be sent not later than 15 April, 1977.

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference 077/4) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster LA1 4YW, to whom applications may be sent. Applications should be accompanied by a copy of curriculum vitae and three references, should be sent not later than 15 April, 1977.

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference 077/4) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster LA1 4YW, to whom applications may be sent. Applications should be accompanied by a copy of curriculum vitae and three references, should be sent not later than 15 April, 1977.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Alberta

FACULTY OF LAW

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR PROFESSOR

in the Faculty of Law. The successful candidate will be required to have a degree in Law and a postgraduate qualification in the subject. The salary will be £2,335 p.a. plus £1,000 p.a. for research. Applications should be sent to the Department of Law, University of Alberta, Edmonton, by 15 April, 1977.

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference 077/4) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster LA1 4YW, to whom applications may be sent. Applications should be accompanied by a copy of curriculum vitae and three references, should be sent not later than 15 April, 1977.

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference 077/4) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster LA1 4YW, to whom applications may be sent. Applications should be accompanied by a copy of curriculum vitae and three references, should be sent not later than 15 April, 1977.

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference 077/4) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster LA1 4YW, to whom applications may be sent. Applications should be accompanied by a copy of curriculum vitae and three references, should be sent not later than 15 April, 1977.

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference 077/4) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster LA1 4YW, to whom applications may be sent. Applications should be accompanied by a copy of curriculum vitae and three references, should be sent not later than 15 April, 1977.

Non-Marine Reinsurance Broker

Salary Minimum £15,000 p.a.

Lloyd's Reinsurance Broking Company, substantial part of quoted Group, requires top-class experienced Non-Marine Reinsurance Broker. Salary Minimum £15,000 per annum, company motor car, non-contributory pension and life assurance, excellent fringe benefits. Real opportunity exists for right applicant to capitalize on performance. Age immaterial.

Reply in strictest confidence to
Box 0733 J The Times

County Architect

£12,591 x £294(3) - £13,473

The current post holder, Mr. A. R. Peardon, will retire in May 1977. This Chief Officer post is based at County Hall, Beverley which is a pleasant market town within easy reach of the coast. The population of the County is estimated at 848,200.

Applicants must be registered Architects and Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Application forms (to be returned by 4th April, 1977) and further particulars may be obtained from the Chief Executive, Kingston House South, Bond Street, Kingston upon Hull, North Humberside. Telephone Hull (0482) 27291.

Humberside County Council

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL PLANT BREEDING AND GENETICS

A vacancy will arise shortly for a



AUSTRALIA

SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHITECT

Class 'AR-3', Second Division. Ministry for Conservation

\$A15,980 – \$A18,127

DUTIES: To be responsible for the direction and co-ordination of the work of the Environmental Architecture and Landscape Design Section in conservation and environmental management programmes conducted within the Ministry and its Agencies, Government Departments and other organisations.

QUALIFICATIONS: A degree or diploma from a recognized school of architecture or qualified by examination for registration as an Architect under the provision of the Victorian Architects Act; a degree or diploma in Landscape

Design or substantial progress thereto or extensive experience in landscape design. Experience in working with multi-disciplinary groups engaged in environmental programmes together with demonstrated ability to supervise staff and develop and implement new projects.

Written applications quoting position number 015/05/0132 must reach the Secretary, Public Service Board, 1 Treasury Place, Melbourne, Victoria, 3002, Australia by 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday 27th April, 1977.

**PUBLIC
SERVICE OF
VICTORIA
AUSTRALIA**

1329

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE CARE AND RESETTLEMENT OF OFFENDERS

require a

DIRECTOR

NACRO, a registered charity, is the major Voluntary Agency concerned with the improvement of systems and facilities for offenders in England and Wales, the prevention of crime by social intervention and the provision of relevant information to the public.

The Director is chief executive and responsible to the NACRO Council.

The successful candidate will have experience in administration, management and public speaking; an understanding of the voluntary sector; and informed interest in social policy and the ability not only to initiate and encourage original ideas but to put them into practice.

Salary scale: £7,500 to £8,330 plus London Weighting £485 p.a.

Application forms and full job description from:
Secretary, NACRO,
125 Kennington Park Road, London SE11.
Telephone: 01-735 1151
Closing date: 4th April, 1977.

Marketing Manager UK

Book Publishing
Substantial salary

One of Britain's largest hardback publishing houses is looking for a marketing manager to control their book sales and marketing to wholesalers, retailers and other outlets.

The successful candidate will be responsible for all the company's book sales within the United Kingdom. He or she will be a skilled negotiator, able to deal on level terms with the most important figures in the British book trade.

In addition to administering current outlets, the marketing manager will be expected to initiate new marketing strategies for the company's products over and above those already existing in the fields of special offers, premiums, mail order, chain store distribution and book clubs.

The company will double its turnover this financial year, and expects a growth rate in real terms in the UK market of over 40%.

This is a highly responsible post and carries a substantial salary. A company car and all the usual fringe benefits will be provided. The successful applicant will probably be aged between 25-35. He or she need not have a conventional publishing background.

In the first instance, please send complete career details to Gwyn Headley, Headley Heskeith Associates, 570 Kings Road, London SW6 2DY, from where they will be forwarded to the client. Companies to which applications may not be forwarded should be detailed on an attached note. All applications will be treated in strictest confidence.

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL GRAINS INSTITUTE

Invites applications for:

DIRECTOR OF MARKETING

LOCATION: Winnipeg, Canada.

DUTIES: To develop, organize and prepare course and written material relating to international and domestic marketing of grains and oilseeds—to the operation of commodity exchanges and Government marketing boards—to grain financing, lake chartering, ocean freight, and related matters—to prepare and give lectures and to be responsible for courses offered to overseas and Canadian participants—to undertake research studies in these and related areas.

QUALIFICATIONS: University Graduation or equivalent, experience in international marketing of grains.
SALARY: Negotiable.

Submit resume to: Executive Director, Canadian International Grains Institute, 1000-303 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3G7.

PRODUCTION ENGINEER

REQUIRED FOR SHEET METAL FACTORY
LOCATED AT BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE

To take complete charge of a manufacturing unit which needs reorganization and expansion.

This is a responsible position and requires business experience in addition to engineering background.

Telephone in first instance:

01-549 6484

Corporate/Financial Modelling Project Planning

COMPUTER SERVICES COMPANY

LONDON S.W.1. UP TO £6,000

SIA is a leading international computer company offering timesharing, remote batch and batch processing services through a network based on large CDC CYBER 72 and 6600 computers at our computer centre in London. SIA is the U.K. market leader in technical computer services.

Two vacancies currently exist in our Management Systems group for professionals in:
Corporate/Financial Modelling Consultant Ref A
Project Planning (PERT) Consultant Ref B

You will have to be sales orientated, enthusiastic and have the right technical background. Both jobs involve advising and assisting our clients, project work, pre-sales support and some program product development.

Candidates should have practical experience of using computers in the above areas and, additionally:

- * Degree/postgraduate qualification in computing/math or 3-4 years O.R. experience
- * Computing experience/FORTRAN or BASIC programming
- * Proven ability to communicate at all levels.

The jobs offer great variety and interest in a lively environment with the possibility of wider experience in other O.R. fields such as L.P. and simulation.

Benefits include good salary, incentive bonus, profit sharing scheme, contributory pension scheme, LV's and good working conditions.

Please write (enclosing c.v.) or telephone

Jan Bramley
Customer Support Manager
SIA Ltd.
Esbury Gate
23 Lower Balgrave Street,
London, SW1W 0XW
Tel: 01-730-4644

GOODWOOD RACECOURSE LIMITED

GENERAL MANAGER

General Manager, aged 35 to 50, required to organize and promote 15 days racing annually and major equestrian events. Much involvement with sports official bodies, sponsors and communications media. Interest in horses essential. Some knowledge of racing and/or equestrian events an advantage. Commercial Management experience highly desirable. Appointment from mid-summer with full responsibilities from 1 October. General Manager is responsible to the Chairman. Prospects of a Directorship, Company car, contributory pension scheme, Salary negotiable. Applications with full c.v. by 25 March to: The Chairman, Goodwood Racecourse Ltd., Goodwood, Chichester, West Sussex, PO18 8PL.

MANAGEMENT AUDITOR

King-Wilkinson
KW

Where experience counts

We are looking for a management auditor minimum two years post qualification experience with an audit firm or equivalent. Qualification ACA.

Age 23-28 years.

Willing to relocate to Holland.

Available to travel 10 to 15% of the time (short trips).

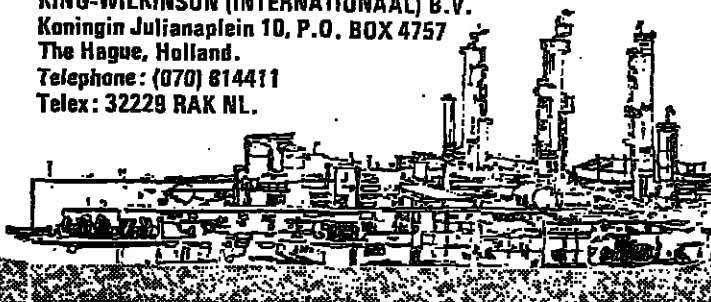
Travel and study allowance is available.

22 days vacation.

Annual Salary DF 41,700.- (equiv. £10,000.).

Please send full details of your career to date to:

W. R. Sharp
KING-WILKINSON (INTERNATIONAL) B.V.
Koningin Julianaplein 10, P.O. BOX 4757
The Hague, Holland.
Telephone: (070) 814411
Telex: 32228 RAK NL.



OILSCOPE

Seascope Shipbrokers want someone experienced in the Oil Broking or Trading Business to head up their activities in Oilscope.

Additionally wish to appoint AN ASSISTANT to the above post with about three years' knowledge of the Oil Trade or Broking Business.

Please apply in writing to:-

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
SEASCOPE SHIPBROKERS LIMITED
WOODRUFFE HOUSE
COOPERS ROW
LONDON, E.C3

Personnel Manager Hotel Inter-Continental London

An exciting and challenging opportunity with the largest luxury hotel group in the world, The Hotel Inter-Continental, London, is already acknowledged as one of London's finest hotels.

Applications are invited for the senior executive position of Personnel Manager. The successful applicant will act on the Executive Planning Committee, and be responsible directly to the General Manager.

The sphere of responsibility for this exciting job will include the running of a complete personnel department for this 500-room hotel employing some 750 staff. Administration of the department, training and manpower development are important aspects of this job.

Such a person should have extensive experience in large hotels; he or she should be thoroughly familiar with current employment legislation, and preferably be a member of the Institute of Personnel Managers.

The salary will be commensurate with the experience of the successful applicant, and in addition there is a pension plan.

Applicants are invited to write to the General Manager, Hotel Inter-Continental, One Hamilton Place, Hyde Park Corner, London W1V 6ZY enclosing details of their career to date.

HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL
ONE HAMILTON PLACE, HYDE PARK CORNER, LONDON, W1.

مكاتب الأصيل

Secretarial and Non-secretarial appointments also on page 31

SECRETARIAL

S.W.3

Secretary/P.A. for young and old, experienced, reliable, efficient, and a good team player. Salary £2,000-£3,000 p.a. depending on experience. Please send CV to: **CR JANE CROTHAM**, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

SECRETARIAL

Film Company W1

£3,500+

The chairman wants a senior secretary. This is a responsible as well as interesting job. It involves helping him in his dealings with all the different stages and people who are involved in creating films. The work is therefore exciting as well as varied.

For more details, phone 937 9801

NINE ELEVEN PERSONNEL

£3,000 P.A. REWARD

We want an intelligent and reliable person to work in a small office in the City. The work is varied and the salary is £3,000 p.a. plus bonus.

PLEASE RING: 01-361 2024

SECRETARY

FOR WINE COMPANY

W1, 14

Freely informed office up to £3,500. 4 weeks holiday.

Ring: 01-603 6451

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Buy job looking after clients and reception. Good salary and benefits. Salary negotiable.

THAT AGENCY

185 Kensington High Street

01-837 4321

SECRETARY

FOR WINE COMPANY

W1, 14

Freely informed office up to £3,500. 4 weeks holiday.

Ring: 01-603 6451

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Buy job looking after clients and reception. Good salary and benefits. Salary negotiable.

THAT AGENCY

185 Kensington High Street

01-837 4321

SECRETARY

FOR WINE COMPANY

W1, 14

Freely informed office up to £3,500. 4 weeks holiday.

Ring: 01-603 6451

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Buy job looking after clients and reception. Good salary and benefits. Salary negotiable.

THAT AGENCY

185 Kensington High Street

01-837 4321

SECRETARIAL

MAYFAIR ESTATE AGENTS

£3,200

The senior partner wants a secretary. This is a responsible as well as interesting job. It involves helping him in his dealings with all the different stages and people who are involved in creating films. The work is therefore exciting as well as varied.

For more details, phone 937 9801

NINE ELEVEN PERSONNEL

£3,000 P.A. REWARD

We want an intelligent and reliable person to work in a small office in the City. The work is varied and the salary is £3,000 p.a. plus bonus.

PLEASE RING: 01-361 2024

SECRETARY

FOR WINE COMPANY

W1, 14

Freely informed office up to £3,500. 4 weeks holiday.

Ring: 01-603 6451

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Buy job looking after clients and reception. Good salary and benefits. Salary negotiable.

THAT AGENCY

185 Kensington High Street

01-837 4321

SECRETARY

FOR WINE COMPANY

W1, 14

Freely informed office up to £3,500. 4 weeks holiday.

Ring: 01-603 6451

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Buy job looking after clients and reception. Good salary and benefits. Salary negotiable.

THAT AGENCY

185 Kensington High Street

01-837 4321

SECRETARIAL

MAYFAIR ESTATE AGENTS

£3,200

The senior partner wants a secretary. This is a responsible as well as interesting job. It involves helping him in his dealings with all the different stages and people who are involved in creating films. The work is therefore exciting as well as varied.

For more details, phone 937 9801

NINE ELEVEN PERSONNEL

£3,000 P.A. REWARD

We want an intelligent and reliable person to work in a small office in the City. The work is varied and the salary is £3,000 p.a. plus bonus.

PLEASE RING: 01-361 2024

SECRETARY

FOR WINE COMPANY

W1, 14

Freely informed office up to £3,500. 4 weeks holiday.

Ring: 01-603 6451

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Buy job looking after clients and reception. Good salary and benefits. Salary negotiable.

THAT AGENCY

185 Kensington High Street

01-837 4321

SECRETARY

FOR WINE COMPANY

W1, 14

Freely informed office up to £3,500. 4 weeks holiday.

Ring: 01-603 6451

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Buy job looking after clients and reception. Good salary and benefits. Salary negotiable.

THAT AGENCY

185 Kensington High Street

01-837 4321

SECRETARIAL

MAYFAIR ESTATE AGENTS

£3,200

The senior partner wants a secretary. This is a responsible as well as interesting job. It involves helping him in his dealings with all the different stages and people who are involved in creating films. The work is therefore exciting as well as varied.

For more details, phone 937 9801

NINE ELEVEN PERSONNEL

£3,000 P.A. REWARD

We want an intelligent and reliable person to work in a small office in the City. The work is varied and the salary is £3,000 p.a. plus bonus.

PLEASE RING: 01-361 2024

SECRETARY

FOR WINE COMPANY

W1, 14

Freely informed office up to £3,500. 4 weeks holiday.

Ring: 01-603 6451

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Buy job looking after clients and reception. Good salary and benefits. Salary negotiable.

THAT AGENCY

185 Kensington High Street

01-837 4321

SECRETARY

FOR WINE COMPANY

W1, 14

Freely informed office up to £3,500. 4 weeks holiday.

Ring: 01-603 6451

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Buy job looking after clients and reception. Good salary and benefits. Salary negotiable.

THAT AGENCY

185 Kensington High Street

01-837 4321

SECRETARIAL

MAYFAIR ESTATE AGENTS

£3,200

The senior partner wants a secretary. This is a responsible as well as interesting job. It involves helping him in his dealings with all the different stages and people who are involved in creating films. The work is therefore exciting as well as varied.

For more details, phone 937 9801

NINE ELEVEN PERSONNEL

£3,000 P.A. REWARD

We want an intelligent and reliable person to work in a small office in the City. The work is varied and the salary is £3,000 p.a. plus bonus.

PLEASE RING: 01-361 2024

SECRETARY

FOR WINE COMPANY

W1, 14

Freely informed office up to £3,500. 4 weeks holiday.

Ring: 01-603 6451

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Buy job looking after clients and reception. Good salary and benefits. Salary negotiable.

THAT AGENCY

185 Kensington High Street

01-837 4321

SECRETARY

FOR WINE COMPANY

W1, 14

Freely informed office up to £3,500. 4 weeks holiday.

Ring: 01-603 6451

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Buy job looking after clients and reception. Good salary and benefits. Salary negotiable.

THAT AGENCY

185 Kensington High Street

01-837 4321

SECRETARIAL

MAYFAIR ESTATE AGENTS

£3,200

The senior partner wants a secretary. This is a responsible as well as interesting job. It involves helping him in his dealings with all the different stages and people who are involved in creating films. The work is therefore exciting as well as varied.

For more details, phone 937 9801

NINE ELEVEN PERSONNEL

£3,000 P.A. REWARD

We want an intelligent and reliable person to work in a small office in the City. The work is varied and the salary is £3,000 p.a. plus bonus.

PLEASE RING: 01-361 2024

SECRETARY

FOR WINE COMPANY

W1, 14

Freely informed office up to £3,500. 4 weeks holiday.

Ring: 01-603 6451

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Buy job looking after clients and reception. Good salary and benefits. Salary negotiable.

THAT AGENCY

185 Kensington High Street

01-837 4321

SECRETARY

FOR WINE COMPANY

W1, 14

Freely informed office up to £3,500. 4 weeks holiday.

Ring: 01-603 6451

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Buy job looking after clients and reception. Good salary and benefits. Salary negotiable.

THAT AGENCY

185 Kensington High Street

01-837 4321

SECRETARIAL

MAYFAIR ESTATE AGENTS

£3,200

The senior partner wants a secretary. This is a responsible as well as interesting job. It involves helping him in his dealings with all the different stages and people who are involved in creating films. The work is therefore exciting as well as varied.

For more details, phone 937 9801

NINE ELEVEN PERSONNEL

£3,000 P.A. REWARD

We want an intelligent and reliable person to work in a small office in the City. The work is varied and the salary is £3,000 p.a. plus bonus.

PLEASE RING: 01-361 2024

SECRETARY

FOR WINE COMPANY

W1, 14

Freely informed office up to £3,500. 4 weeks holiday.

Ring: 01-603 6451

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Buy job looking after clients and reception. Good salary and benefits. Salary negotiable.

THAT AGENCY

185 Kensington High Street

01-837 4321

SECRETARY

FOR WINE COMPANY

W1, 14

Freely informed office up to £3,500. 4 weeks holiday.

Ring: 01-603 6451

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Buy job looking after clients and reception. Good salary and benefits. Salary negotiable.

THAT AGENCY

185 Kensington High Street

01-837 4321

SECRETARIAL

MAYFAIR ESTATE AGENTS

£3,200

The senior partner wants a secretary. This is a responsible as well as interesting job. It involves helping him in his dealings with all the different stages and people who are involved in creating films. The work is therefore exciting as well as varied.

For more details, phone 937 9801

NINE ELEVEN PERSONNEL

£3,000 P.A. REWARD

We want an intelligent and reliable person to work in a small office in the City. The work is varied and the salary is £3,000 p.a. plus bonus.

PLEASE RING: 01-361 2024

SECRETARY

FOR WINE COMPANY

W1, 14

Freely informed office up to £3,500. 4 weeks holiday.

Ring: 01-603 6451

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Buy job looking after clients and reception. Good salary and benefits. Salary negotiable.

THAT AGENCY

185 Kensington High Street

01-837 4321

SECRETARY

FOR WINE COMPANY

W1, 14

Freely informed office up to £3,500. 4 weeks holiday.

Ring: 01-603 6451

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Buy job looking after clients and reception. Good salary and benefits. Salary negotiable.

THAT AGENCY

185 Kensington High Street

01-837 4321

SECRETARIAL

MAYFAIR ESTATE AGENTS

£3,200

The senior partner wants a secretary. This is a responsible as well as interesting job. It involves helping him in his dealings with all the different stages and people who are involved in creating films. The work is therefore exciting as well as varied.

For more details, phone 937 9801

NINE ELEVEN PERSONNEL

£3,000 P.A. REWARD

We want an intelligent and reliable person to work in a small office in the City. The work is varied and the salary is £3,000 p.a. plus bonus.

PLEASE RING: 01-361 2024

SECRETARY

FOR WINE COMPANY

W1, 14

Freely informed office up to £3,500. 4 weeks holiday.

Ring: 01-603 6451

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Buy job looking after clients and reception. Good salary and benefits. Salary negotiable.

THAT AGENCY

185 Kensington High Street

01-837 4321

SECRETARY

FOR WINE COMPANY

W1, 14

Freely informed office up to £3,500. 4 weeks holiday.

Ring: 01-603 6451

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Buy job looking after clients and reception. Good salary and benefits. Salary negotiable.

THAT AGENCY

185 Kensington High Street

01-837 4321

roadcasting

bra Streisand (BBC 2 11.0) has her third BBC interview in a week, promoting her film, *Horizon* (BBC 2 9.25) delves into the recent upsurge in abstracting power in the sun, wind and sea, and Z (BBC 1 11.26) is the first-rate Costa-Gavras litical thriller starring Jean-Louis Trintignant. The rather unlikely Raffles (ITV 1) sets out to prove his innocence, and *About Britain* (ITV 1.30) walks through West Country. —T.S.

100

1. *Open University*: 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.

BBC 2

6.40 am, *Open University*: 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.

Thames

12.00, *Kathy's Quiz*: 12.10 pm, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.

ATV

12.00, *Thames*: 1.20 pm, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.

Southern

12.00, *Thames*: 1.20 pm, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.

Scottish

12.00, *Thames*: 1.20 pm, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.

Radio

1.00, *Thames*: 1.20 pm, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.

Grampian

1.00, *Thames*: 1.20 pm, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.

Tyne Tees

1.00, *Thames*: 1.20 pm, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.

Ulster

1.00, *Thames*: 1.20 pm, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.

stward

1.00, *Thames*: 1.20 pm, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.

elia

1.00, *Thames*: 1.20 pm, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.

A Sign of THE TIMES

"... we were very pleased with the response, which was greater than any of our advertisements last year."

This is a letter we received from estate agents Jackson, Rose & Co., which is reproduced below:

Dear Sirs,

Re: Property Advertisement

Following our first advertisement in the Times, we were very pleased with the response, which was greater than any of our advertisements last year. Three properties were advertised and three sales were agreed.

The layout and print were just as we had requested and the only problem was that we had insufficient good quality properties, both in Central London and South of the River, to offer the many enquiries.

Our completed contract for 1977 is enclosed and we hope that our readers' Wednesday advertisements continue to produce such excellent results for ourselves and for our clients.

Yours faithfully,

JACKSON, ROSE & CO.

226 Kings Road, Chelsea, SW3.

Tel. 01-352 1066.

Results like these are no accident. The Times carries more Property advertising than any other national daily newspaper, because it works and works consistently.

Make sure it works for you, call

The Times Property Team on

01-278 9231

In the North, call our Manchester office on

061 834 1234

SECRETARIAL

MAYFAIR ESTATE AGENTS

£3,200

The senior partner wants a secretary. This is a responsible as well as interesting job. It involves helping him in his dealings with all the different stages and people who are involved in creating films. The work is therefore exciting as well as varied.

For more details, phone 937 9801

NINE ELEVEN PERSONNEL

£3,000 P.A. REWARD

We want an intelligent and reliable person to work in a small office in the City. The work is varied and the salary is £3,000 p.a. plus bonus.

PLEASE RING: 01-361 2024

SECRETARY

FOR WINE COMPANY

W1, 14

